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GREAT DECISIONS IN BRITISH INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES EXPECTED

Leaders of Main Labor Organizations in London for Momentous Conferences—Report of Coal Commission Presented

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
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LONDON, England (Thursday)—Momentous decisions will be arrived at within the next 48 hours regarding the pressing labor questions which are acknowledged to be bound up with the welfare not only of the mass of workmen engaged in the three industries constituting the "triple alliance" of labor, namely, mining, railways and transport, but of the whole industrial life of the nation, and also of the relations of British industry with other countries. The absence of the Premier is felt to be a great handicap to the smooth handling of the situation, but J. H. Thomas, secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, is convinced of the necessity for the Premier's continued presence in Paris. The result of Mr. Thomas' conference with Mr. Lloyd George is known to comparatively few persons and the closest secrecy is being maintained on the subject, outside persons immediately concerned with the negotiations.

The situation, The Christian Science Monitor is assured, is most delicate at the moment, and any premature announcement might produce complications and precipitate strikes on a large scale. At the same time, it is admitted in railway circles that it has been apparent for a long time, that the railwaymen's war-time bonuses would become inevitably a permanent part of their wages, though it is impossible to state that the concession has yet been made by Mr. Lloyd George. Mr. Bromley and other officials of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen were yesterday summoned to London, and the railwaymen of both this society and the National Union of Railwaymen are now fully represented. This morning the latter body was in consultation early, and an hour later their executive met the railway executive committee.

Whatever action the railwaymen propose to take as a result of the negotiations will be discussed, by previous agreement, with the other two branches of the "triple alliance," whose final decision, it is expected, will be taken on Friday night. Before then, the miners will come to a decision regarding the interim report of the Coal Commission, the contents of which were revealed by Mr. Bonar Law in the House of Commons this afternoon, after the report had been presented to the King and discussed at a Cabinet meeting specially summoned. Regarding the prospect of the report dealing with the miners' determined demand for the nationalization of mines, it is now revealed that the employers' representatives were not given an opportunity to present any evidence dealing with subjects other than wages and hours.

Another factor in the situation is the attitude of the transport workers, whose negotiations with the dock and waterway employers have not been proceeding so smoothly as the public was led to believe. The executive of the Transport Workers Federation will meet today, it is understood, to decide its attitude at the "triple alliance" meeting tomorrow. While a 48-hours week has been conceded by the employers as a whole, there is some discontent with the method of applying the policy locally.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday, James Scammell, P., expressed the opinion that a large number of employers were both sympathetic and favorable to their demands, but there were other powerful and influential men who gave him the impression that they were bent on a trial of strength between the contending parties.

Coal Report Presented

Three Separate Interim Reports Issued on Hours and Wages

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Mr. Bonar Law today made a statement in the House of Commons on the labor situation. He said there were three directions wherein labor troubles are threatened.

Firstly, in regard to the transport workers, he could only say that the offers made by the employers seemed reasonable to the Minister of Labor and himself, and he had good reason to hope they would not be unacceptable to the men.

Secondly, negotiations were also going on with the railway workers. Though he was unable to give a clear statement of what the men's demands were, and what the government's offer was, he thought it right to say that the government had made a definite proposal that the wages of railway workers would be retained at their present level until the end of the current year.

Thirdly, regarding the coal commission, three reports had been made. One recommended granting the full demands of the miners. A second recommendation, made by three representatives of the mine owners, recommended that wages should be increased

immediately 1s. 6d. per day, and that the hours of labor should be reduced from eight to seven. Then there was the report of Mr. Justice Sankey, which was also signed by three representatives of the employers, not directly concerned in the coal industry. This report recommended that there should be an advance of 2s. per day in the wages of the men. Regarding hours, this report recommended an immediate reduction to seven hours as soon as possible, and, later, a still further reduction to six hours per day.

PLAN FOR RAILWAY TO MESOPOTAMIA

Paris Railways Commission Proposes Trains Between West Europe, Balkans, and Far East—General Allenby in Paris

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Mr. Lloyd George, following upon the interview with J. H. Thomas, secretary of the British Railwaymen's Union, has decided to accede to his colleagues' demand and stay in Paris to complete the work of the Peace Conference.

On Wednesday afternoon there was a meeting of the Allied Council and the report on Polish affairs was presented by Jules Cambon, president of the commission.

Le Temps reproduces an interesting German map showing the nationalities of the eastern provinces of the German Empire, based on the 1910 German official census. In spite of efforts to diminish the evidences of the Polish element, it was found impossible to obliterate the ethnographic belt reaching from the heart of Posen to the Baltic Sea.

A train service between the West of Europe and the Balkans was decided upon at a meeting of the Railways and Waterways Commission, presided over by Albert Clavelle, the Minister of Public Works, Odessa and Constantinople will be the eastern terminal, and ultimately passengers will be able to reach Mesopotamia, via the former Berlin-Baghdad line.

General Allenby has arrived from Palestine to advise on the Syrian question.

Women's Committee Proposed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Yesterday the women's representatives presented the Labor Commission with a recommendation that a women's advisory labor committee should be instituted in every country representative of the government's trade unions and professions, before which legislative proposals regarding women should be brought.

An interesting finding is that of the waterways commission recommending internationalization of the Rhine.

Attempt to Mediate

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The Supreme War Council has decided to send a wireless telegram to General Pavlenko, commanding the Ukrainian forces before Lemberg, and General Rozwadowsky, commanding the Polish troops in Lemberg, inviting them to conclude an armistice during which the conference is willing to hear statements of territorial claims from both sides.

Conference in Lucerne

LUCERNE, Switzerland (Wednesday)—At today's meeting of the international conference of Christian-Social Labor Associations, a resolution supporting the League of Nations was passed. There are 150 delegates, including representatives of associations in Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Holland and Lithuania. Among them are members of a Lithuanian committee.

Mannheim Occupied

GENEVA, Switzerland (Thursday)—(Havas)—French troops have occupied Mannheim and Karlsruhe, on the east bank of the Rhine, on account of Spartacist outbreaks there, the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin says. The newspaper adds that the French also occupied Rheinau, five miles south of Mannheim.

BRITISH HONOR FOR YUKON ARCHDEACON

LONDON, England (Thursday)—(via Montreal)—The Royal Geographical Society has awarded the Back Grant to Archdeacon Hudson Stuck of the Yukon in recognition of his travels in Alaska and his ascent of Mount McKinley in 1913.

The Back Grant is an annual donation made by the Royal Geographical Society. It owes its name to Sir George Back, who explored parts of Northern Canada about 1830.

DUNKERQUE HONORED BY BRITISH ADMIRAL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

DUNKERQUE, France (Wednesday)—A distinguished service cross was yesterday bestowed on the town by Rear-Admiral Sir Roger Keyes on behalf of King George in recognition of the bravery of its people under constant fire.

LABOR LEADER FOR INDUSTRIAL PEACE

J. R. Clynes Urges British Workers to Increase Production, Since Strikes Would Delay Housing and Other Reforms

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—The Consolidated Fund Bill was read a second time yesterday in the House of Commons, and though the attendance was thin, many members present took the opportunity of emphasizing such points as the need for economy and the abolition of government control over trade and commerce, while the policy of the unemployment donation also came in for considerable criticism.

J. Austin Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying, refused to anticipate the budget statement, and therefore kept mainly to generalities. His first point was that the normal post-war expenditure could not be accurately foreshadowed until peace was signed, and therefore that the army and navy, and civil service estimates also, were as yet still on a war instead of a peace basis. As to restrictions upon exports, he declared that the government itself was most anxious to get rid of official control and interference as quickly as was safe and possible. For the present, however, restrictions were maintained for reasons of international and inter-allied policy.

As for the allegation that the Americans were sending goods to blockaded countries, while British goods were refused admission, his information was that the Americans were not sending goods against the blockade any more than British. All they were doing was to book orders and give long credit; and it was open to the British merchants who desired to compete with them, to do the same.

Their expenditure, Mr. Chamberlain concluded, was going to be greater than the capital of their pre-war debt, and the only method of enabling the country to bear the burden would be by increased efficiency, increased production, and greater export trade.

G. J. Wardle, speaking for the Ministry of Labor, subsequently struck a similar note when declaring that the country's great need was the revival of trade and the expansion of industry, and J. R. Clynes, the Labor leader, in a powerful and constructive speech, fully endorsed these official views of the situation.

He would like, he said, to expose frankly what he thought was a delusion in the working-class mind. It was that, having seen so many thousands of millions in a few years in prosecution of the war, there were unlimited financial means for meeting any demand made on the nation's financial resources. The working classes, in their own interests, should understand that the war had left an enormous debt, and not an enormous collection of wealth. The nation could not continue to live on its indebtedness and escape from difficulties. Prosperity could be found only in the greatly increased volume of production. And, in this connection, he fervently hoped that the crisis of the week would end in a state of industrial peace. Otherwise the great burdens of a severe industrial struggle would fall with the greatest severity on the working classes and housing and other social reforms would be further delayed.

If they were to have the new social order talked of, there must be a mingling of sacrifices on the part of all classes of the community. The workers would insist on a higher standard of existence in the future, and it would be a good thing if they would turn their minds to new ideas of production and accept changes which could increase the national volume of wealth.

Situation in Egypt

Viscount Curzon Tells How Nationalist Agitators Were Checked

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—The Egyptian situation is the subject of the following statement made by Viscount Curzon in the House of Lords:

In November last, a deputation of Egyptian Nationalists called at the British residence to advocate a program of complete autonomy in Egypt, leaving the British Government only a supervision right in regard to the public debt and shipping in the Suez Canal. They demanded to be allowed to proceed immediately to London to put forward their demands. At the same time, the Nationalists elected a committee of 14 leaders, who commenced an agitation throughout the country.

Shortly afterward, the Prime Minister of Egypt, Ruzhdi Pasha, suggested that he and the Minister of Education should visit London in the immediate future to discuss Egyptian affairs, and further urged that the Nationalist leaders should also be allowed to visit London.

The British Government, while sympathizing with the idea that the Egyptians should be allowed an increasing share in the government of Egypt, said they could not abandon their responsibilities for order and good conduct in Egypt, and of safeguarding the rights and interests on native and foreign populations, and therefore no useful purpose would be served by the leaders coming to London. As regards the two ministers, their visit would be very welcome,

but in the interests of their dignity, it should not coincide with the first weeks of the Peace Conference, as Mr. A. J. Balfour would be absent. The two ministers then tendered their resignations to the Sultan, and the British High Commissioner was summoned to London at the beginning of January to report on the situation.

An invitation was addressed to the two ministers to visit London in the middle of February; but they declined, unless the Nationalist leaders also came. The government could not accept such conditions, and the resignation of the two ministers was accepted by the Sultan. Steps were taken for the formation of a new ministry, and the Nationalists tried to prevent its formation. The Sultan appealed for protection against insults and intimidation, and authority was given for the arrest and deportation to Malta of four Nationalist leaders. There have since been some demonstrations, chiefly organized by students in Cairo and other provincial centers, but these were not approved by the more sober element of the population. From the latest information the situation appeared well in hand.

Questions on Russia
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday)—In the House of Commons today, Commander Bellairs received a negative reply on asking whether Denmark, or any other country, was still represented diplomatically in Russia. Subsequently, Mr. Winston Churchill warmly repudiated the allegation that the Russian Volunteer Army had committed atrocities in the Biarsk Mines, from which, he said, their nearest outposts were 300 miles distant.

EARLY DECISION IN
BEER CASE FORECAST
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—An early decision is expected in the suit in equity brought by New York brewers to enjoin Mark Eisner, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District, and Francis G. Caffey, United States District Attorney, from interfering with the manufacture of 2.75 per cent beer.

It is pointed out that 20 days are allowed for filing an answer, but that a motion to dismiss the suit may be filed immediately. If the government decides to make such a motion, it is believed it can be heard some time next week.

Such a motion would bring the question at issue before the court, but not so completely as the petitioner desire under trial. Upon a motion to dismiss, it is said that the decision would be the validity of the internal revenue regulations, instead of deciding, as in a trial, the question as to whether 2.75 per cent is, in fact, intoxicating. The brewers prefer the latter method.

MISSOURI DEMOCRATS
AND REED SPEECH
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—In a lengthy resolution drawn late on Wednesday, 50 Democratic members of the Missouri House of Representatives called upon Senator James A. Reed to resign his office and again submit himself as a candidate to the people of the State. This is a direct result of his assault upon the League of Nations covenant and his attacks upon the personality of President Wilson in Jefferson City on Tuesday. Only two of the Democratic House members opposed the action which creates the widest party breach in 15 years. Senator Reed in St. Louis on Wednesday declined to enter a debate on the league fundamentals.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE
GERMAN OFFENSIVE
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Today is the first anniversary of the great Hindenburg offensive, the last effort of Germany to win the war, when a general attack was made on a 50-mile front against Marshal Haig's troops. Into this mighty conflict all available Austrian and Bulgarian divisions were cast, with all German reserves. Through the weeks that followed the allied line held although steadily pressed back till that July day when the first rumblings of the fast approaching fall of the Central Empires were heard at Chateau Thierry.

SUPPRESSING SPIRIT
IMPORTS TO W. AFRICA
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The governments of the British West African colonies are informed by the colonial Secretary that importation of all spirits should be prohibited for the present, except under colonial government licenses based on the 1918 importers' licenses for importation of "trade spirits" are not to be granted.

The decision is a preliminary measure pending a decision as to the question of the permanent prohibition of the spirit trade in West Africa.

GRAND CANAL IMPROVEMENT
PEKING, China (Tuesday)—(By The Associated Press)—The government today published an agreement between the Sien-Carey Company and the Chinese Government for the improvement of the Grand Canal.

GERMANS REQUEST TO USE THE RHINE

Permission Asked to Ship Goods Warehoused in Rotterdam to Germany by Sea and River—General Strike Idea Denied

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A German Government wireless message states:

Following the conclusion of the Brussels agreement, General von Hammerstein has requested the Allies to allow provisions warehoused in Rotterdam to be transported thence to Germany by sea and river, as the present condition of the German transportation system makes dispatch overland partly impossible.

An agreement was concluded in Rotterdam on Monday, whereby England will purchase 30,000 tons of German potash and place the money to the German Government's credit, so that it can be taken into account when payment is made for the provisions supplied to Germany. Agreement for the delivery of potash to America may also be reached.

General Nudant announces that Marshal Foch permits coastal shipping between Libau and Windau for provisioning the German troops in Windau, subject to the approval of the commanding English admiral in the Baltic.

In opposition to irresponsible efforts for unchaining a general strike, the executive of the general strike committee in Central Germany declares that there is no thought of a general strike within a measurable period. According to unconfirmed reports, a Menshevik revolution against the Soviet Government has broken out in Petrograd.

Plans for New Constitution

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A Berlin message states that the Imperial Government will return to Weimar on March 23, when a definite constitution will be adopted and the national assembly will declare itself a legal parliament and will subsequently meet in the Reichstag building in Berlin.

Dr. Hartmann is attending the meeting of the constitutional committee of the German National Assembly as German-Austrian representative.

Berlin-Warnemunde Flights

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Arrangements have been made for direct aeroplane connection between Berlin and Warnemunde with a view to eventually establishing quick service between Berlin and Copenhagen. The planes will carry both passengers and mails.

Protest Against Payments

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A German Government wireless message states that the German Government has decided to return to China the astronomical instruments transported from Peking to Germany in 1901. Negotiations have been opened for shipping the instruments to China.

The German armistice commission has handed General Nudant a note protesting against the monthly money demands made for the troops of occupation, and demanding information regarding the Allies' interpretation of the expression "maintenance," and the extent of the requisitions to be made for the troops' accommodation.

LOANS TO FARMERS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Loans totaling approximately \$14,799,800 were made to 4269 farmers throughout the United States by federal banks on long-time first mortgages in February, according to a monthly statement of the Farm Loan Board given out yesterday. The Omaha Bank led in loans closed, with \$3,895,400. Springfield, Massachusetts, was twelfth, with \$347,800.

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NEW YORK SENATE FOR BOLSHEVIST INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

ALBANY, New York—The New York Senate on Thursday adopted a resolution appropriating \$50,000 for a legislative committee to investigate Bolshevist propaganda in this State. The resolution says: "It is the duty of the Legislature to learn the whole truth regarding these seditious activities, and to pass, when such truth is ascertained, such legislation as may be necessary to protect the government of the State and to insure the maintenance of our institutions."

SENATORS OPPOSE JAPANESE CLAIMS

Those From Western Section of United States Declare They Will Not Vote to Open Doors to Immigrants From Asia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The few western senators remaining in Washington, and who are watching the vagaries of Japanese diplomacy, noted yesterday a copyrighted dispatch from Patrick Gallagher, which stated that he has been informed by Japanese delegates in Paris that Japan's proposal regarding racial equality probably will be written into the draft of the League of Nations, and that United States delegates are friendly to it.

The dispatch is regarded here as propagandist in purpose and character, as Patrick Gallagher is said to be connected with the Far East Bureau of New York, which is one of the United States avenues for Japanese publicity.

Western senators, without exception, declare they will not vote to ratify any covenant which will open the gates of the Pacific Coast to unrestricted Asiatic immigration.

Japanese publicity agents are using every endeavor at this moment to create sentiment in favor of the Tokyo plan. Information from Paris, of an official character, does not even hint that the United States delegates have expressed an opinion on the subject.

FINANCING OF THE RAILROADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Arrangements are proceeding satisfactorily for the financing of the railroads in the existing emergency. Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, announced on Thursday. At the close of a conference with railroad executives he stated that the railroad administration would be able to meet the requirements of the corporations for interest, dividends and other corporate needs April 1, the amount required being estimated at \$74,000,000.

The plan has been decided upon of issuing certificates of indebtedness of the Railroad Administration to the railroad corporations for the amounts due for rental and other transactions arising from federal control. The War Finance Corporation is ready to receive applications from the railroads for the necessary advances on the security of the certificates issued by the Director-General. The method of meeting the obligations due the equipment companies from the Railroad Administration will be announced at an early date.

The Railroad Administration is considering the applications which have been made for lower freight rates on materials used in road construction by the government, but will not decide on the amount of reduction until it is ascertained what reduction the companies producing and supplying materials will make to help stabilize prices.

EFFORT TO CLOUD MILITARY COURT ISSUE CHARGED

Senator Chamberlain, in Letter to Secretary of War of United States, Warns of Determined Demand for System's Reform

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Taking sharp issue with the defense of the court-martial system made by Maj. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder at the invitation of the Secretary of War, George E. Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee in the last Congress, addressed a letter to the Secretary of War yesterday, in which he characterized the administration of military justice in the United States Army as "iniquitous" and a "sacrilege on the altar of organized injustice."

Senator Chamberlain charged that Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, acting on the advice of the reactionaries in the War Department, had "elbowed aside the one officer who had courage and prevision to point out its results," and that the investigation ordered is merely an effort "to destroy the man who exposed the injustice of the present system," namely, Lieut.-Col. Samuel T. Ansell. The record of the latter as acting Judge Advocate-General is now under investigation by the Inspector-General of the army.

Ansell Letter in Issue

The occasion for the writing of the letter was the receipt of a telegram from Secretary Baker in answer to Senator Chamberlain's request that Lieutenant-Colonel Ansell's reply to the charges made by General Crowder be made public as soon as possible. Secretary Baker demurred, declaring that there is no controversy "on the merits of the case," but at the same time passing the responsibility to Congress for failure to enact legislation recommended by the War Department. He declined to make public the Ansell reply until he had had time to study its contents.

Senator Chamberlain charged the Secretary of War with "fencing upon a question which means so much to the tens of thousands of enlisted men who have suffered injustice under the present system"; that he "is not in touch, and apparently does not want to come in touch, with the administration of military justice"; that his knowledge of the operation of the system is derived "from a small number of cases of commissioned officers, and from those persons surrounding you (Secretary Baker) who are interested in supporting the existing reactionary system."

Defense Is Warned

"The existing system," said Senator Chamberlain, "does injustice—gross, terrible, spirit-crushing injustice; evidence of it is on every hand. The records of the judge-advocate's office reek with it, and upon proper occasion I shall show the people that this is true. The organization of the Clemency Board now sitting daily and grinding thousands and thousands of cases is a confession of it. Clemency, however, can never correct the injustice done."

Asserting that the defense of the system now made by its protagonists is calculated to evade the issue, and mislead the people, Senator Chamberlain said: "The American people will not be deceived by such self-serving, misleading reports and statistics. Too many American families have made a Pentecostal sacrifice of their sons upon the altar of organized injustice."

Of the defense made by General Crowder at the invitation of Secretary Baker, Senator Chamberlain said: "That statement is involved in as inextricable confusion and patent inconsistencies as your own pronouncement is upon this subject."

Answering the effort of the Secretary of War to pass the responsibility to Congress, Senator Chamberlain charged that the bill presented was not a "bona fide effort to reform the existing system"; that the submission of such a measure proved either that Secretary Baker was "entirely reactionary," or that he "had been imposed upon and deceived by advisers who are," that the bill was merely an attempt to silence criticism and prevent reform.

Senator Chamberlain's Letter

Senator Chamberlain's letter follows: "Honorable Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, Sir: "On March 16 I addressed you a telegram in which I asked that you give to the public a statement made by Lieut.-Col. formerly Gen. Samuel T. Ansell, in reply to statements made by yourself and by General Crowder, the judge advocate-general of the army, in which you both gave warm support and approval to the present court-martial system, and in which General Crowder, besides, included in severe personal criticism and accusation against General Ansell, who, in testimony recently given before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, had condemned the existing

system of military justice and the administration under it. I asked you to make the statement public, primarily because it was a clarifying contribution to the subject long agitating the people, to which the people are entitled, and, secondarily, because it was only fair and just to this office that you should do so. I believed that you would make this statement public, and do so immediately, in order that the people might have the opportunity of considering it as nearly contemporaneously as possible with the opposing views publicly expressed by you and the judge advocate-general. In that I am disappointed, I have just received from you the following telegram:

"Your telegram received. More than a year ago I asked of the military committees of both the Senate and House, legislation to correct the evils in the present court-martial system. I shall renew the request when Congress reassembles. There would seem to be, therefore, no controversy on the merits of the subject. Have not yet seen the letter in question, and cannot imagine any reason why my consideration of it on my return will not be time enough."
(Signed) "NEWTON D. BAKER,"
"Secretary of War."

Evasion Is Charged

"It is painful to me, Mr. Secretary, to find you fencing upon a question which means so much to the tens of thousands of enlisted men who have suffered injustice under the present system, a question which means so much to you, the army, the Nation. In the instant telegram you say that more than a year ago you recognized the evils of the present court-martial system and requested legislation to correct them, and that inasmuch as you intend to renew that request, there can be no controversy on the merits of the subject."

"Your present recognition of existing evils of the court-martial system is strongly irreconcilable with your published statement, no more remote than March 10. In that statement of warm approval of the existing system, you seemed blind to any deficiency. You say therein:

"I have not been made to believe by a perusal of these complaints that justice is not done today under the present law, or has not been done during the war period, and my acquaintance with the course of military justice (gathered as it is from the large number of cases which, in the regular routine, come to me for final action) convinces me that the conditions implied by these recent complaints do not exist, and had not existed."

Defense Is Criticized

"You further say that you are 'absolutely confident that the public apprehensions which have been created are groundless.' And then you put the capstone upon your monumental confidence in the system by further saying:

"I wish to convey to you here the assurance of my entire faith that the system of military justice, both in its structure as organized by the statutes of Congress and the President's regulations, and in its operation as administered during the war, is essentially sound."

"And finally you call upon the judge advocate-general to make a statement for the purpose of reassuring the people who 'must not be left to believe that their men were subjected to a system that did not fully deserve the terms of law and justice,' and then you conclude, rather lightly, that after all it is but a simple question of furnishing the facts, for when they are furnished, I am positive that they will contain the most ample reassurances."

"On March 10, you were blind to any deficiencies in the existing system; as indeed the evidence abundantly shows you have been deaf throughout the war to complaint about the injustice of this system, complaints which should, at least, have challenged your earnest attention rather than provoked your undisguised irritation."

Sincerity Questioned

"But, as you say, you did propose certain legislation to the committees which they did not see fit to recommend for enactment and which, very fortunately, did not become law. I can hardly believe that that bill, prepared by the judge advocate-general of the army and submitted by you, was a bona fide effort to reform the existing system, and the slightest consideration of the bill will show that it had been enacted into law, it would have made the system even more reactionary, if possible, than it is now. I can hardly believe that this was a bona fide effort at reform, because you already had had an opportunity to establish in your department a legitimate and necessary revisory power over, and supervision of, court-martial procedure. General Ansell was at that time acting judge advocate-general of the army, and his opinions were entitled to be respected as such, and in all other matters they were so respected."

Ansell Opinion Discussed

"In order to keep court-martial procedure within just and legal limitations, he wrote an official opinion in which he clearly demonstrated that this power of supervision was to be found in existing law, and in that opinion all the officers of the department, among whom were many most distinguished lawyers from civil life, concurred. And yet, in order that that opinion might be overruled, and that you might rely upon the theory that you were entirely without power, you either ordered or permitted General Crowder himself, who was not at that time connected with the office, to return thereto and write for you an overruling opinion, which you approved and in doing so, voluntarily denied that it was your right and duty, under existing law, to supervise the system."

"You approved the opinion of the judge advocate-general, which was to the effect that this supervisory power did not exist, and furthermore, ought not to exist, inasmuch as the law military is the kind of law that should be left to be executed at the will of the

camp commander. If you had really desired to establish a legitimate legal supervision of courts-martial, you could have done so simply by approving the opinion of the acting judge advocate-general, which was not a personal opinion but was an office opinion which, in ordinary course of administration, would have been adopted. Advised to do the proper thing by your chief law officer, and having been shown by him the way to do it, you declined to do so upon some slight legal technicality. This is evidence to me that you did not desire to do so."

Official Acts Discussed

"You supplanted the officer who had seen fit to call to your attention at the beginning of the war the necessity of keeping the strictest supervision over courts-martial procedure, by an officer who contended that such supervision was not necessary, and that such supervision would derogate from the power of the commanding officer, and destroy discipline. You elbowed aside the one officer who even then had the courage to condemn the system and the provision to point out its terrible results—General Ansell—and took into the bosom of your confidence a trio of men, who are pronounced reactionaries—General Crowder, the then acting chief of staff and the inspector-general—the last named of whom is even this day engaged, by your order, in a so-called 'investigation' designed, in my judgment, to destroy the man who exposed the injustice of the present system."

"You accepted those views. But, in order that any future responsibility might be shifted from your shoulders to Congress, you presented a bill which, even if you did not, your advisers did, know could not be passed. Your advisers did not wish any modification of the existing system. They and you declined to accept the views of the acting judge advocate-general that would have gone far toward alleviating the situation, on the ground that those views were not fully justified by the letter of the statute. You were thus solicitous that your power be found in the letter of the statute. And yet, in the very bill proposed, you asked for the power of suspension of sentences, when you were already suspending sentences by administrative order, without one word of legal authority therefor."

Good Faith Challenged

"There is another evidentiary circumstance that indicates the effort was not made in good faith, but was simply designed to allay public apprehension and inquiry by the appearance of doing something. It is shown by the records of your department that the judge advocate-general of the army, in correspondence with the senior officer of his department in France, shortly thereafter said, with respect to an administrative makeshift which he had proposed for adoption, and which you did adopt, that it was necessary to do something to head off a threatened congressional investigation, to silence criticism, to prevent talk about the establishment of courts of appeal, and to make it appear to the soldier that he did get some kind of revision of his proceedings other than the revision at field headquarters. How can it be said that such an attitude of mind is consistent with an honest desire to alleviate the situation? It is significant, also, that you interest upon this subject was not such as to produce that active participation of the department which characterizes its efforts when it desires to secure legislation."

"The bill to which you refer and the non-enactment of which you plead as shifting the responsibility for the maladministration of military justice from you to Congress, if honestly submitted, is conclusive evidence that you yourself are entirely reactionary, or that you have been imposed upon and deceived by advisers who are. That bill is Senate 3592, and provides, so far as immediately pertinent to this discussion, that Section 1193, Revised Statutes, be amended:

Proposed Enactments

"At this point in the letter, Senator Chamberlain examines the terms of the changes in the law which Congress was recommended to make. He contends that this legislative maneuver would not cure the evil, but merely concentrate power in the military command; that it would not in any way substitute the rule of law for the military fiat, or render courts-martial findings subject to revision by the judge advocate's office by persons trained in legal procedure. It would give the power of revision to the President, but the work would have to be entrusted to a minor military minion, inexperienced in law and the administration of justice, and whose training had disqualified him for such functions. The letter continues:

"The judge advocate-general, when he appeared representing you before the House Military Affairs Committee, admitted that this would be the course of administration, and contended that the chief of staff ought to have that power. He said that that was necessary in order to maintain discipline. 'But worse than this, that bill would authorize the chief of staff to disapprove, vacate and set aside a finding of 'not guilty' and substitute, upon his view of the evidence, a finding of his own. Notice, the language is that he shall have the power to disapprove, vacate or set aside 'any finding,' and also to modify, vacate or set aside 'any sentence.' This is a power which ought not to be granted to any man, and, I feel safe in saying, will never be granted by Congress. This alone was sufficient, not only to condemn the bill in the mind of Congress, but to show the attitude of those who proposed it."

Provisions Considered

"Do you believe, Mr. Secretary, that the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, the chief of staff, or any other official, should have the power to set aside an acquittal and substitute for it a conviction, or to set aside one sentence and substitute for it a harsher one, or to set aside

a finding of guilty of a lesser offense and substitute for it a finding of guilty of a greater one? That is what the bill which you proposed authorizes."

"For the moment, at least, you now conceive that there should be a power of revision. That, to use your language, is 'structural,' 'organic.' The lack of a proper revisory power is a lack of legal control at the top. There are many other deficiencies of the same character. There is an absolute lack of legal control at the bottom, and throughout the proceedings."

"You have said that the cases that come to you in regular routine convince you that the complaints against the system are groundless. Unfortunately, Mr. Secretary, you are not in touch, and apparently do not desire to get in touch, with the administration of military justice. You must know that under the existing system the Secretary of War sees and takes action only upon that relatively insignificant number of cases which are required, under existing law, to go to the President for confirmation. He sees none others. These few cases consist in the far greater part, of a few sentences of dismissal of commissioned officers. These are not the class of cases in which appears the injustice of which I complained."

Reforms Demanded
"Surely you have been misled. Officers of your department who have supported the iniquitous system, and who have imposed upon you, or most unfortunately persuaded you, have been busy preparing their defense. You have been presented lengthy reports designed to controvert the speech which I made in the Senate on this subject, which reports I have shown you to be misleading and utterly unreliable. Volumes of statistics are being prepared to show that, after all, the system is not so bad. Whether you do or not, the American people see and have the evidence; members of Congress have the evidence. You have taken a terrible stand upon a subject which lies close to a thousand American heartstrings. The American people will not be deceived by such self-serving, misleading reports and statistics. Too many American families have made a Pentecostal sacrifice of their sons upon the altar of organized injustice."
(Signed) "GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN."

Privates at a Disadvantage

"The courts-martial system is such, and the regard for rank in the army is such, that a commissioned officer appears before a court-martial to far better advantage than does a private soldier. You do not see the system in operation. You do not see its tragic results. When you denied the department the revisory power over all courts-martial cases you denied yourself the opportunity to keep in touch with the administration of justice throughout the army. Your knowledge is obtained from this insignificant number of cases of commissioned officers, and from those persons surrounding you who are interested in supporting the existing reactionary system."

"The existing system does injustice—gross, terrible, spirit-crushing injustice. Evidence of it is on every hand. The records of the judge advocate-general's department speak with it, and upon proper occasions I shall show the people that this is true. The organization of the clemency board now sitting daily and grinding out thousands of cases is a confession of it. Clemency, however, can never correct the injustice done."

"You have, of course, adopted the statement of the judge advocate-general, which you invited and published. That statement is involved in as inextricable confusion and patent inconsistencies as your own pronouncement was upon this subject. In one and the same breath, it declares the system unusually excellent, and then blames Congress because it has failed to enact the bill which you proposed, and has heretofore been referred to; it declares that military law can best be administered finally in the field, but at the same time argues that the system would be much improved by the establishment of a departmental appellate power; it contends that courts-martial should be subject, not to legal control, but only to the power of military command, and at the same time objects to assuming responsibility for the outrageously excessive sentences awarded when courts and commanding officers go wrong, without legal restraint. It admits that our soldiers must be hurriedly drawn from civilian life and from the operations of the more liberal civil code, but assumes that for that very reason the military law ought to be more harshly applied in order to obtain discipline. It argues that courts-martial are not courts of justice, but 'courts of chivalry and honor,' and concludes that since the soldier must on occasion yield up his life on the battlefield, he should not be heard to complain if he is taken away by these courts of chivalry; it places courts-martial in high esteem, though admitting that they apply not the modern rules of right, but medieval principles that govern overlord and armed retainer. It says that the officers who sit in judgment upon the private soldier cannot be military zealots, because it was only yesterday that they got out of their civilian clothes, but in the next paragraph asserts that they are most competent to award military punishments, because of their military appreciations. It argues that the primary purpose of a court-martial is to maintain discipline, as though discipline in any real sense could be maintained in any army without doing justice."

ALLIED PRISONERS FREED IN BULGARIA
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
NEW YORK, New York—Intervention of allied military missions in Sofia has resulted in the release of allied subjects from internment in Bulgaria, according to cable messages received at the Greek Information Bureau here. It is said that the Bulgarians left these subjects destitute of food or clothing during the war and only those who had independent means could buy ration cards.

Accounts of the inhuman treatment accorded prisoners, civil and military, including attempts to starve them, were given by the Greek Archbishop of Thrace, who for two years was under arrest because of his sympathy with the Allies. The messages say that every effort is being made by the Bulgarians to induce the Greeks to renounce their nationality and declare themselves Bulgarians.

MEXICO PLANNING TO PAY EMPLOYEES
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Word has been received through official channels of a decree issued by President Carranza of Mexico, designating which employees of the government should receive salaries in full, and which employees should receive part pay in "bonds."

The action was taken to systematize the payment of federal employees, many of whom have not been paid in full for years. It is said to indicate an improvement in the financial situation, and will tend to quiet many complaints that partiality was shown in the payment of salaries. According to an executive order explaining this decree, the personnel of the Supreme Court has been the only department of the government receiving full pay. Henceforth, it is decreed, the salaries from the justices down to the clerks are to be cut 25 per cent.

LIQUOR BILL IN VERMONT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
MONTPELIER, Vermont—The Vermont Senate has refused a third reading to a Senate bill providing against the manufacture, furnishing, sale, exposure or keeping, with intent to sell, any intoxicating liquors.

Divergent Views
"I beg to assure you that there is controversy on the merits of the subject. There is great difference between you and me. That would be relatively unimportant. But there is great difference between you and Congress, and there is great difference between you and the American people. I do not believe that a court-martial should be controlled, from beginning to end, by the fiat of military command. I do not believe that a commanding officer should order the trial of an enlisted man on a charge that is legally insufficient. I do not believe that he should order a court to overrule pleas made in behalf of an accused which, upon established principles of law, would bar the trial. I do not believe that the court and the commanding officer can cast established rules of evidence to the winds and insist upon the conviction of a man upon evidence that no court for a moment would entertain. I do not believe that the court and the commanding officer should be permitted to deprive an accused of the substantial right of counsel and railroad him, unheard and unrepresented, to a conviction."

"It was only yesterday that I was shown a record in which the counsel for the accused was intimidated from examining his superior officer as a witness by a threat made in open court, by the superior officer, that any question asked him, reflecting upon his credibility, would promptly bring charges against the youthful counsel. I do not believe that the conduct of

a court should be controlled by a commanding officer. I do not believe that a court should be directed or instructed to reverse its finding of innocence, or to impose a harsher punishment than that originally awarded. On the other hand, I believe, and I insist, that courts-martial, having in their care and keeping the lives and liberties of every single one of our soldiers, shall be courts of justice, acting as judges, controlled by and responsible to no man, controlled by and responsible to their own oaths, and to the great principles of law which have been established by our civilization to protect an accused wherever he is placed on trial."

CENTER OF WHOLE WORLD PROBLEM
Chicago University History Professor Says Great Question Is Whether America Will Play Role of Democratic Nation
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
CHICAGO, Illinois—Prof. Andrew Cunningham McLaughlin, professor and chief of the department of history at the University of Chicago, who during the war toured Great Britain, interpreting American democracy to his audiences, delivered the convocation address at the University of Chicago several days ago, taking as his theme, "The Implications of Democracy." "The great question before the world today," he said, "is whether America will play wholeheartedly the rôle of a democratic nation. That is the center of the whole world problem."

"Democracy," continued Professor McLaughlin, "is a spirit, a spirit partly begotten and greatly enlarged and strengthened by a theory of political organization, has shown itself masterful, conquering, almost, it would seem, irresistible. It is easy enough for mole-eyed materialists to talk of territories and markets and economic penetrations and mailed fists and national armies and tribal gods; but the world has been changed under the hammering insistence of a principle of human life. Autocracy was beaten in the war because it was beaten as a principle of living, as a reality, before the war began. Wars only register conquests. Men and women that can read and think should see this thing plainly. You fight in vain against a tide of human progress."

AMERICA'S FUTURE
"And now that America has won, what will she do—America who, cherishing, enlarging, and upbuilding the principles of British freedom for which the men of Britain had themselves struggled and suffered, America, who, more than any other nation, unless it be the old and the regenerated England, is responsible for this spread of democracy through the last century and a half—what will America do? Well, we are told she will now live unto herself, scorn companionship, flout cooperation, shield herself from duty, assume irresponsibility. Such words would be funny if they were not so serious; all the more serious because they come from men sparring for party advantage and playing with the prejudices of races and factions. For this all means that we shall abjure democracy and refuse to act it out. We gave, forsooth, we gave our boys for revenge, to punish Germany, to ward off fear from our coasts, not to clarify and cleanse human life; we sent those 2,000,000 young fellows across the sea that we might be safe to lead an irresponsible existence, sharking for our own booty, heedless of content, autocratic, because uncompromisable, superior, inaccessible, self-willed, forgetting that democracy implies responsibility, faith, education, solidarity, adjustment, communication, companionship, cooperation, publicity, morality based on self-compulsion."

ACT THE DEMOCRAT
"Some things even the blind should see. You cannot act one thing and be another. If you would be democratic, act the democratic. In the world of international affairs maintain your faith, take courage from your belief in the hearts of men, rely on enlightened public opinion and strive to enlighten it and your own mind, trust to the weapons of publicity as the foe of stealth and intrigue and hidden malice. Cherish companionship, recognize life as a series of readjustments and accommodations, shoulder responsibilities, cast out mean fear even though it be called danger to the Monroe Doctrine, practice friendliness, and be high-hearted even as our boys

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were high-hearted and ready for service and death.

"Small minds," said Burke, "and great empires go ill together. America, if it would be great, must be big-minded, magnanimous, and spiritually strong. If we deny ourselves in the wide currents of the world, refuse to act the democrat, decline to participate in a world arrangement based on consent and agreement, pride ourselves on a puny-souled invulnerability, think we can shut ourselves off by a hedge of self-imposed divinity, we don't deserve to live as a democracy. We shall not be a democracy. We shall have already fallen a prey to the cancer of autocratic irresponsibility, to the corroding acids of self-will. We cannot be inwardly democratic and outwardly autocratic—inwardly hopeful, faith-full, friendly, frank and humane, outwardly repelling, unsocial, sullen, superior, distrustful, forceful. For the revivification of our own souls the Nation must act on the moral tenets of its own accepted philosophy or lose it, hear its own spirit, deaden its own life. As Germany attempted to play the rôle of the autocrat because the Nation was permeated with the philosophy of autocracy, Americans must play the democrat if she is filled with the spirit and the philosophy of democracy."

PEACE SAID TO LIE IN LEAGUE
Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick Maurice Sees No Hope of Avoiding War in Any Other Way
NEW YORK, New York—Because "there is some hope of making war impossible through a League of Nations, but no hope of doing it in any other way," Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick Maurice, former director of military operations of the British General Staff, declared here that he favored the project. He added his opinion that "a great majority" of the British people were enthusiastic for the league plan. Arriving in this country for a stay of several months, Major-General Maurice told interviewers that for the first time in history the British people had been at war "and they don't like it." Previous conflicts involving the Empire, he said, had been fought "with the fleet, gold and a proportionately small army," but this time the whole Nation had been engaged. For every American mother who had lost a son, he added, 15 British and 20 French mothers were in mourning for the same cause, and this had a tremendous influence on popular sentiment at least in Great Britain, for an instrumentality offering a chance of preventing future wars.

In France, where Sir Frederick recently traveled extensively, he asserted the desire was paramount to make Germany impotent as security for France's future safety. But he predicted that as soon as the terms of the league covenant were settled, French opinion would be more favorable than at present.

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STEEL PRICE ISSUE IS STILL IN DOUBT

Readjustment Proving Difficult Problem for Representatives of Interests at Washington Convention to Bring About

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Price readjustment in the steel business is proving a difficult matter for the representatives of the iron and steel interests here in conference to decide upon. Sessions were held on Thursday with the industrial board of the Department of Commerce and without them, but no decision was reached.

The iron and steel trade is in such a condition that it is difficult to make such prices as the present industrial conditions demand. It is admitted that it can be done by some companies, but to others it will mean losses that they will find it hard to bear. Some one will have to suffer; the question is what can be done which will injure the fewest persons. During the war the government was a lavish purchaser. It wanted vast quantities of iron and steel and was willing to pay any price. In consequence not only the big firms but small ones started in to sell all the steel the government would buy at as high a price as they could get. "War brides" became notorious in the industry. It cost a great deal to produce steel under such conditions, but whatever the cost, the makers were sure of getting their money back with added high profits.

The Unscrambling Period

Now is the unscrambling period. The cost of production is still high and is not likely to be much reduced soon. But the government is no longer the generous patron and profitable customer. On the other hand, it is using whatever suasive influence it has to get lower prices for that cautious customer, the consuming public. The entire steel industry of the country, in other words, is asked to get together and to tempt this public with lower prices and so to stabilize these prices that they can be depended upon for some time to come.

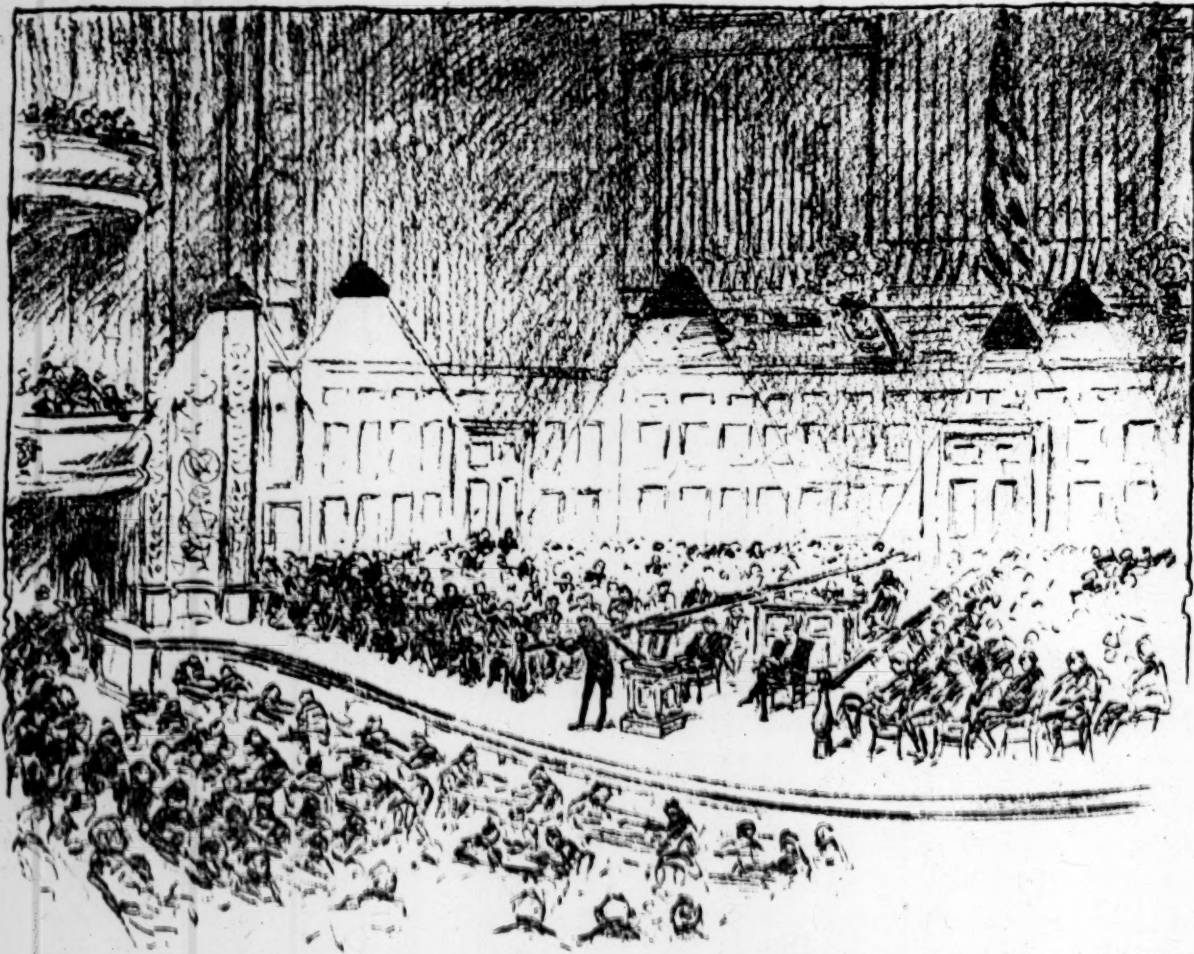
Judge E. H. Gary, who was the leader of the steel representatives on Wednesday, was reinforced on Thursday by Charles M. Schwab, of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. While the large companies have their problems, due to the high wages paid to labor and the dislocation incident to the peculiar demands of war, they can meet this new demand for lower prices, and it is understood that they had their schedule already prepared when they came to Washington, but when it was presented other steel men objected. An effort was then made to make up a schedule which would be satisfactory to all. A compromise was effected and the schedule was taken up in joint session with the industrial board, but it did not prove wholly satisfactory to the board.

Importance of Issue

Some of the representatives had to confer with their home offices before they could assent to changes which would, if accepted, exceed the instructions with which they had come to Washington. It is expected that the new prices will be reductions from those established in January. Unless they are substantially lower than these prices it is not believed that dormant trade and industry will be greatly stimulated. Moreover, unless iron and steel prices show a disposition to get on a plane much nearer the normal, the other industries which are watching to see what this great industry will do, will not make any great changes in their prices. The lumber interests are next due for a conference with the industrial board; indeed, some of the men representing lumber are in Washington now and, it is understood, have their schedule prepared for approval by the board.

AID IS GIVEN TO EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Ever since it became known that the United States Employment Service, which had been helping demobilized men get work, would have to go out of existence because of lack of money to pay expenses, there have been letters and telegrams pouring into the Department of Labor offering help to carry on the campaign. Individuals, state and city bodies, trade and civic organizations, have offered financial support.



At the League of Nations debate in Boston

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge is speaking. Behind him, seated, is the Hon. Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, who presided, while A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard, the Senator's opponent and challenger, sits at Mr. Coolidge's left hand. The drawing shows how even the stage of Symphony Hall was crowded with people eager to follow a debate that bade fair to become famous.

LODGE-LOWELL DEBATE REVIEWED

Massachusetts Governor Says There Was Little Disagreement on Part of the Speakers

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, who presided at the debate in this city on Wednesday evening on the League of Nations plan by Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator from Massachusetts, and A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, on being asked to comment on the discussion, said:

"The question of what a League of Nations ought to undertake and what it ought not to undertake was never more clearly presented than in the discussion between Senator Lodge and President Lowell. The outstanding feature of the whole situation is that there seems to be very little disagreement. It was probably significant that the proposal of Mr. Lowell was for a joint debate on 'whether or not the substance of the provisions of this covenant should be ratified by the United States,' and Mr. Lodge replied that he had arranged for a public discussion of the plan for a League of Nations agreed upon by the commission of the Peace Conference. This is interesting as indicating, as President Lowell set out also with great clearness in his speech, that he is in favor of the principle but not of the particulars provided for in the present draft of the league, and that Senator Lodge is opposed to the particulars, as set out in his speech also, but not opposed to a league for peace purposes."

"It was my judgment that the audience agreed with the position of both the speakers, aside from a certain degree of partisanship which would influence one part of the audience one way and another part another way. The absence of anything like partisanship was a strong feature of the discussion and no one could have heard these eminent sons of Massachusetts without feeling that neither one was seeking a partisan advantage or swayed by any motive other than a sincere and deeply patriotic desire to promote the well-being of his country. Each recognized that no nation liveth unto itself alone, but that there is a responsibility reaching beyond the geographical borders which cannot be avoided, which must be faced, and the burden of which must be borne."

"The practical accomplishment, aside from the information derived from the discussion, was the assurance given by Senator Lodge to the questions of President Lowell, that he would gladly support a treaty for a League of Nations which was properly drawn and his assurance that if the opportunity were given him to act in his official capacity as a United States Senator, he would propose amendments to the present document so as to make it meet with his approval."

APPEAL IN BEHALF OF VICTORY LOAN

Secretary of the Treasury Says People of the United States Should Subscribe to It With Thankful Cheerfulness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota—Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, told delegates and visitors to the Better Business Convention being held here that the fifth Victory Loan ought to be subscribed to with greater cheerfulness than were even the previous loans.

Secretary Glass spent yesterday conferring with Liberty Loan workers of the ninth federal reserve district. His main address was delivered last night. It was devoted largely to the coming loan.

"Statements are frequently heard that this fifth loan must be made attractive—meaning, I suppose, that the interest rate or increment must be larger than in previous loans," said the Secretary.

"My answer to this, and the answer of every loyal American, is that if there ever was a governmental loan which should appeal to the sentiment of the American people, as well as to their common sense, it is the fifth loan. It ought to be subscribed to with greater cheerfulness than anything we have ever done. It ought to be done with thanksgiving to God's mercy that so few of our boys are left lying in foreign fields."

"While the fever of combat is on, it was easy to appeal to the patriotism of our people, although some of our pacifists, before we got into the war, urged that it was 3000 miles away, so why get into it. It was 3000 miles away, but it was our boys that kept it 3000 miles away. They are over there now, most of them, and it is up to us to keep our word and bring them back home. We must have the money with which to do this."

With the address of Secretary Glass, the Better Business Convention came to an end. One of the concrete results of the meeting was the formulation of plans for the establishment of a bureau to handle all problems affecting wholesalers and retailers throughout Minnesota.

FLEET TO TOUR SOUTH AMERICA
SANTIAGO, Chile—Announcement is made here that Great Britain will send a fleet of 12 warships to tour South America as soon as the peace treaty is signed.

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Send for our illustrated catalogue of evergreen and shrubbery.

COLONEL HARVEY ASSAILS LEAGUE

North American Review Editor, in Boston Address, Declares Constitution Is Ignored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Col. George Harvey, editor of the North American Review, addressing the Boston City Club last night on what he termed the "League to Enforce War," admitted that he did not have an open mind on the subject. He sounded the keynote of his address in opening, when he declared that if peace meant surrendering any part of the independence of the Republic, he was for war. Colonel Harvey was warmly greeted, and frequently rounds of laughter and applause were the reward of his sallies, delivered with accomplished drollery, against the preliminary covenant of the League of Nations and the men who are its proponents in this country. He summed up his attitude toward the covenant by asserting that he was opposed to it in its present form, opposed to it as it might be amended, opposed to it fundamentally, in theory, and in practice.

The situation confronting the country now, he said, was by far the most acute in its history. It was far more serious than the conditions of Civil War days, because if at that time the rebellion had been successful we should have had nothing worse than two nations, side by side, devoted to the same ideals of democracy; whereas now, he said, it was proposed to throw over the very fundamentals of independent democracy.

Precedents Broken, He Says

Colonel Harvey's remarks were largely given over to an attack on President Wilson for the President's alleged autocratic methods of carrying on the fight for a permanent league to preserve peace. The speaker charged that the President had departed from the course prescribed by the Constitution, and followed by Washington and by Lincoln, in regard to the making of treaties. He asserted, further, that the President, in his speech in New York just before sailing for Europe the second time, had, in effect, given notice to the Senate that he intended to have the plan for a League of Nations so interwoven in the peace treaty that the senators could not refuse to consent to the league without taking upon themselves the responsibility of prolonging the war. Colonel Harvey said he would refrain from commenting on the ethics of the President's alleged attitude, since if he did so comment he could not avoid reflecting on the President. He thought, however, that the American people made rather too much of a fetish of the President, and he believed it to be the duty of a publicist to criticize and to attack office-holders when he considered they were doing wrong.

REPORT AWAITED ON TIENTSIN ATTACK

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Several incomplete reports on the recent trouble between the American soldiers and Japanese at Tientsin have been received by the State Department, but it is awaiting a full report, either from Minister Reisch at Peking or from Consul Heintzleman at Tientsin, before deciding what steps shall be taken. According to unofficial advice, the Japanese made an unprovoked attack upon United States soldiers within the French Concession.

GERMAN SHIPS PUT IN AMERICAN HANDS

NEW YORK, New York—Five German steamships, aggregating 23,945 gross tons, interned in Peru and seized by that government in June, 1918, are now at Balboa undergoing repairs for service under jurisdiction of the United States Shipping Board. It is learned here. Control of the vessels was turned over to the Shipping Board by Peru under a contract negotiated last September.

From the captain of a merchant ship which recently arrived here from Balboa, it was learned that the ships were

towed to that port by the United States dredge Calcebra, and new boilers, engines, parts, etc., were shipped to them from Seattle. Two of the ships will be ready for service early next month, the others in May. The ships are: Rhakotis, 6982 tons; Anubia, 4763 tons; Marie, 1866 tons; Luxor, 7199 tons; and Sierra Cordoba, 8226 tons.

UNIONIST PARTY HOLDS A CAUCUS

Acting Canadian Premier Says Tariff Issue Should Be Viewed From National Standpoint

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—A caucus of the Unionist Party was held on Thursday morning, at which the acting Prime Minister, Sir Thomas White, and other Cabinet ministers were present. The caucus lasted for nearly three hours, the only subject under discussion being that of the tariff. At the conclusion of the session the following official statement was issued:

The discussion was full and frank, and the various views put forward with excellent temper and moderation. The utmost good spirit prevailed and there was evidence of a strong and even intense desire for the establishment and continuance of the Unionist Party. The keynote of the caucus was reasonableness and an earnest desire that the union should carry.

The acting Prime Minister made it clear that the government, under the Constitution, was responsible for the tariff, as for other policies, and stated that he saw no difficulty in dealing with the tariff in such a manner as would carry the judgment, not of the extremists of differing fiscal schools, but of the great majority of the union following and of the people of Canada. He emphasized the importance of looking at the question at this critical time from the standpoint of the national interest and welfare.

It was pointed out that general revisions of the tariff took place periodically, as in 1896 and 1907. A partial revision had taken place in 1914, and a general revision, after full inquiry by the ministers, would have taken place in 1916 but for the war. It was stated that after normal conditions return, a general revision would be necessary. This should be accomplished after an inquiry by the Minister of Finance, associated with the western and eastern ministers, who would hold conferences at which those having conflicting views could attend and be heard.

WAR AND THRIFT STAMP CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The government has asked for co-operation of national and state retail associations in its campaign to promote the sale of war savings and thrift stamps in the retail stores of the country.

The National Retail Dry Goods Association, with a membership of 700 department stores, has pledged its support, and the National Electric Light Association has requested more than 2000 plants in its membership to establish savings societies. The Window Trimmers Association, affiliated with display and window advertising for retail stores throughout the country, will contribute to the success of the campaign through the medium of window displays.

ARMY OFFICERS DISCHARGED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Of the 188,424 officers of the army on duty when the armistice was signed, 83,469 had been discharged up to March 13. One hundred and twelve officers of the Judge advocate-general's department and 605 chaplains also had been discharged.

WAR RISK BUREAU ACCUSED OF WASTE

Millions Squandered Through Maladministration, Charge of a Former Official—Blame Put on Efficiency Experts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In a letter to Secretary Glass, Thomas R. Dawley, formerly examiner of claims in the compensation section of the war risk insurance bureau, makes charges of inefficiency and extravagance in the administration of the bureau. It has developed also that because of reports of conditions in the bureau a congressional investigation probably will be asked when Congress assembles.

The charges made by Mr. Dawley cover conditions that have heretofore been made public by The Christian Science Monitor, but he also declares millions of dollars have been squandered in the maladministration of the service. Much of the blame is directed at the investigation bureau and the efficiency experts, whose innovations and activities, he alleges, have served to demoralize whatever system the bureau possessed.

From sources independent of the Dawley letter comes an allegation that there is no coordination between the day and night forces of clerks. The day forces, according to this report, aim to get out as many letters as possible. These are left to be disposed of by the night workers, who say that most of the work turned out during the day is incorrect, and that on that account large numbers of the letters and notices to beneficiaries are destroyed.

Mr. Dawley in his letter says it is his belief that millions of dollars have been wrongfully awarded and in disregard of the provisions of the War Risk Act.

The most serious allegation made by Mr. Dawley is in connection with the administration of the Class B cases. Under Class B in the Act, in the event of the passing away of a soldier, if the parents, brothers and sisters were dependent upon the soldier for support at the time of enlistment each parent is entitled to \$10 and each brother and sister may receive \$5. The essential fact, however, is the matter of dependency. Secretary Glass also instructed the bureau on this point. Mr. Dawley says:

"While I was with the compensation section awards were being made continuously, regardless of the law or the ruling of Secretary Glass. In a number of instances I was instructed to make compensation awards to parents who owned real estate, admitted having money invested in mortgages, money in the bank, and who were in no other way dependent. On the other hand, however, in one specific instance where I made an award to a mother at Enfield, North Carolina, who was palpably dependent the award was held up."

"Young men employed as examiners in some instances turned their work over to their stenographers while they absented themselves from the building, the specific instance of one being called to my attention who made weekly trips to Baltimore."

"Orders issued by the chief of the division were received with about as much attention as your own ruling on Dec. 27, regarding the meaning of 'dependency' in the War Insurance Act, and that was not at all."

PACKERS' EMPLOYEES STRIKE

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil—The employees of the beef packing plant of Armour & Co. at Santa Ana have gone on strike. Operations at the plant are at a standstill.

Colonial Quality Samstag's New York

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OPTIMISTIC VIEW OF LABOR SITUATION

United States Government Officials in Close Touch With Country's Industries Sure of Rapid Return to Normal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Christian Science Monitor has received information from two independent government sources of the most optimistic character bearing upon the general industrial and labor condition of the United States. In the first instance government officials, who have close connection with the industries, are convinced that the forces of the country are rallying in a characteristically American manner to bring the quickest possible return to normal conditions. The other information, bearing upon the same subject, comes from labor officials who have been assured that the great corporations throughout the land will step in immediately and fill the breach in the employment machinery caused by the enforced practical disbanding of the United States Employment Service.

The general tone of the country, according to federal trade officials, is improving daily and all reports that come to Washington show greatly increased confidence. This is ascribed, apart from the habit of the country of adapting itself to all conditions, to the lessons in readjustment that have been learned during the war.

Lessons From Income Tax
"Even the new Income Tax Law had its good lesson and effect," said one federal trade official. "Millions of men have had to sit down and figure out their expenditures. As a rule they never did it before. They have paid this tax as a rule in a fine patriotic way. We hear no complaints and no whimpering. We are rapidly coming to realize our responsibilities individually as Americans."

Simultaneously with the discontinuance of hundreds of United States Employment Service offices throughout the country, citizens, municipal corporations, state legislatures, trade and civic bodies are volunteering their financial support in order that the services offices in their community may remain intact.

In a telegram to J. B. Densmore, national director of employment, the Mayor of St. Paul announced that the city would maintain all federal Employment Service activities until Congress met again and that to close the offices now would be a calamity. A similar message was received from Carl C. Van Dyke, member of the national House of Representatives.

Action by States

Welfare organizations in Chicago, where the Employment Service closed all but two of its offices, were a close second to those of St. Paul in their prompt support. Hundreds of sailors are placed through the Chicago offices each week and instead of two offices, through the effort of the welfare organizations, five offices will be maintained in addition to three down-state offices.

Labor organizations in Oregon and Washington will maintain enough of offices in those two states to enable the service to return to employment practically all unemployed discharged men.

A bill providing \$35,000, to continue the service offices in Texas until the 1st of July, has been unanimously passed by the Senate side of the Legislature and passage by the House was expected at once.

A petition, signed by more than 1000 soldiers at Camp Grant, addressed to members of the Sixty-sixth Congress, makes the charges that they were surreptitiously taken from their employment to serve in the army—some of them having seen overseas duty—and are now being discharged and left to shift for themselves.

The National League for Woman's Service, comprising upward of 3,000,000 members, in a resolution endorsing the federal employment service and "recognizing the vital importance of same," have offered their cooperation and financial support pending the next session of Congress.

"It is no longer the exclusive fight of officials of the employment service to insist on the continuation of this aid to returning soldiers and sailors," said Mr. Densmore in discussing the way in which the service is being supported by outside financial assistance.

"With the people aroused to their duty of replacing discharged men in employment and restoring them to their pre-war status, the fight is theirs and the deluge of telegrams offering their assistance is concrete evidence that they are and will continue to take up the cudgel in behalf of the soldier who shouldered the muskets."

Labor's Views Expressed

Samuel Gompers' Assistant Says Bolshevism Is Not Favored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Opposition to government control of railroads, favor for a League of Nations and confidence in President Wilson were declared aspects of organized Labor's present attitude by Matthew Woll, assistant to Samuel Gompers, in a speech before the Society of Industrial Engineers.

the government to merge the judiciary and executive, as exemplified by injunctions.

Leslie Willis Sprague, director of the information service for the United States Department of Labor, asked for an early return of all industries to normal conditions, and believed there would be an actual scarcity of labor when the various building programs in the United States were under way. He did not believe the number of unemployed at present was in excess of the normal average, but he urged business not to delay operations, but to push ahead and employ all idle labor.

Meyer Bloomfield, an investigator of labor problems, thought the various systems by which the workers were obtaining a voice in industry would continue, and that it would not be long before an industrial democracy existed.

SEAMEN'S WAGE DISPUTE SETTLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The dispute with the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand arising out of the demand by freemen and seamen for additional wages owing to what they considered epidemic risks in New Zealand and Fiji, has been ended by the granting of a concession of 35s. a month as an increase on the award rates, as long as the alleged danger exists. Certain insurance payments will also be guaranteed. Other companies are expected to come in line with the Union Company. The steamships Makura and Niagara have now been released and will resume their run to Vancouver.

It is understood that an agreement has been made in connection with the interstate steamer Loongana, which runs from Melbourne to Tasmania. In view of the reported understanding as to the increased wages demanded, the federal government may not proceed with its application for the de-registration of the Seamen's Union in connection with the strike on the Loongana.

MINIMUM WAGE EFFECTIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—The minimum wage, decided by a board appointed by the government, has just gone into effect for women employees in the mercantile industries of British Columbia. For girls and women of 18 years of age and over it is fixed at 26 9-16 cents per hour and \$12.75 per week. In the case of girls under 18 the minimum wage starts at \$7 a week during the first three months of employment and rises 50 cents a week every three months to \$11 a week. On reaching 18 years of age the minimum wage for that age becomes effective. The apprenticeship term for women in the mercantile industry is limited to one year and, in the case of those 18 years of age and over, is divided into four periods of three months each. During the first period the minimum wage is \$9 a week and is increased by \$1 a week each successive period to \$12 a week for the fourth period. Any employer paying less than the minimum wage is liable upon summary conviction to a penalty of not less than \$25, nor more than \$100. Mercantile industry is defined as including all establishments operated for the purposes of trade in the purchase or sale of any goods or merchandise.

LABOR DELEGATES VISIT QUEENSLAND

French Representatives Express Great Interest in Political Work of Labor in the State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

BRISBANE, Q.—Messrs. Adolph Hodée and Paul Thomsen, members of the French mission, and particularly representing the Labor movement in France, have had unfortunate reminders in their Australian visit that a brand of Bolshevism is approved by a section of Australian Labor. In Queensland, however, where a Labor government is in power, they received many courtesies and a fair hearing and were the guests of the Queensland Government at a river excursion.

Mr. Hodée, who is secretary of the Gardeners Union of France, said that he had realized in his trip to Rockhampton, Mt. Morgan and Bundaberg, the fine feeling imbuing the workers of Queensland. He heartily thanked the trade unionists for their kind reception.

Mr. Thomsen, who is secretary of the Trades Union of the Seine and representative of the Confédération Générale du Travail, said that the workers and the government had helped to facilitate the departure of the mission for Australia; all were keen on knowing how Labor legislation was working. The war had been the means of fostering new industries, but these could not have been undertaken had it not been for the heroic efforts of the women workers and the employment of foreign labor. Replying to an interjection from one of his audience that Chinese labor had been used in France, Mr. Thomsen said that with 4,000,000 men in the battle line, it was the only way of keeping the wheels of industry going and of maintaining rural industries.

Mr. Meadows Smith, who has been lent by Great Britain as interpreter to the Labor delegates, speaking at the government entertainment on the Brisbane River, replied to a question regarding Bolshevism and the attitude of the visitors toward it. He said that the visitors had come for the purpose of acquiring information about the great social and Labor legislation which had been carried out on an exceedingly large and sometimes adventurous scale, and which was of intense interest to the Old World. With that legislation the delegates were entirely in sympathy and were most favorably impressed by its results. The documentary work of the mission would be closely examined when it returned to France, not only by Labor men but by all classes.

"We desire to stick to our researches," said Mr. Meadows Smith. "Not to enter into any controversial question, but at the same time there is no reason why the delegates should not state frankly that the Bolshevist movement in Russia has not gained their sympathy. We do not think that the way of future salvation lies along the path that has been adopted in Russia. It is because we love the cause of future liberty and development that we regard the movement with so much caution."

In an interview granted after their tour in Queensland, the delegates said that they were much impressed by the organization of Labor in connection with the sugar industry. The particulars received were remarkable and instructive, especially so since France possessed a large sugar industry in which the Labor conditions left much to be desired. The vital difference between French and Australian trade unionism was asserted by the visitors to be the fact that in France the movement was not linked with the political machine, and it was very interesting and instructive to them to find how much importance was attached in Queensland to political action. One of the reasons why French unionists had refrained from political action was that it had been laid down that every unionist should be free to follow the political opinion he conscientiously held. That was why the Fédération Générale du Travail had refrained from working with any political party, and no Labor Party existed in the French Parliament. The proclaimed policy of the French Labor Organization had been the increase of wages, the improvement of working conditions, and ultimately the control of the means of production by the workers.

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FORTY-SEVEN HOUR WEEK IN SHIPYARDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

LONDON, England—In connection with the adoption of the 47-hour week in shipyards, a deputation consisting of Mr. J. Hill (Boilermakers Society), Mr. J. Thompson (Blacksmiths), and Mr. F. Purdie, representing Mr. Alexander Wilkie, M.P., of the Shipwrights Society, was received by Sir David Shackleton at the Ministry of Labor to ask for government arbitration on various points which have arisen.

In an official communication it was stated by the Ministry that a telegram had been received by the Ministry stating that a conference of the executive and district representatives of the boilermakers and shipwrights and the blacksmiths' societies had passed a resolution accepting the 47-hour week with one break. They adhered to that decision for a reasonable period. They, however, could not too strongly denounce the action of the employers in violating concessions on which their members had bargained. That was a 47-hour week without reduction in wages. They asked the government to arbitrate on the employers' action on price and lieu rates.

The deputation was received by Sir David Shackleton in place of Sir Robert Horne, and after discussion the following proposition was submitted to them: "Resumption of work and meeting of the negotiating committees on the same day. If the parties fail to agree, the Ministry of Labor on representation of either side, to refer the matters in dispute to arbitration within 48 hours of the reference to the Ministry."

An intimation of the proposal which the Ministry of Labor had made to the deputation has been conveyed to the chairman of the employers' committee and to the secretary of the trade unionists negotiation committees. It is understood that the deputation are leaving London for further discussion with their delegate meeting.

I. W. W. TO ASK FOR HEARING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Counsel for 21 members of the I. W. W. held on Ellis Island awaiting deportation, will petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the Federal District Court here today. Of the 23 originally brought here, 12 have already been released by the federal commissioner-general of immigration.

PLAN TO ENFORCE CHILD-LABOR LAW

Effort Being Made in States of American Union to Enact Compulsory Education Laws to Supplement Federal Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Opponents of child labor exploitation believe that the new federal law designed to reduce such labor to a minimum, which goes into effect on April 24, will be productive of greater results than those attained by the law it replaces; but they are emphatic in calling upon the states to deal directly with the problem, especially by enforcing compulsory education laws.

Congress, without the power to regulate conditions of labor within the states, was forced, when it desired to deal with the child-labor problem originally, to act through the interstate commerce laws, making it illegal to ship from state to state goods manufactured under conditions allowing the use of labor of children under specified ages.

The United States Supreme Court having set this law aside on June 3, the opponents of child labor succeeded in having passed, as an amendment to the Revenue Act, a law placing a 10 per cent tax, in excess of the regular tax, upon all concerns making goods under conditions allowing use of the labor of children under 14 in factories, mills, etc., and under 16 in mines and quarries. The law limits the work-day to eight hours, with no night work for children between 14 and 16 in the former class of employment.

Formerly it was possible for concerns to make goods with child labor for sale within the state only. The new law will place the special tax on such goods, and will thus, it is believed, prove more effective than the old one. It is not believed that any attempt to prove this law unconstitutional would succeed, since the Supreme Court has upheld the taxing power of Congress in several cases. State bank notes, it is pointed out, were taxed out of existence, also the manufacture of sulphurous matches.

During the war, the National Child Labor Committee says, child labor doubled. Those children now taken out of industry, the committee declares, must be taken care of through rigid enforcement of compulsory education laws. Such laws, it is said, are much more laxly enforced in rural than in city districts. In the Colorado Legislature there is a bill to regulate the employment of children in the beet fields, but the committee has heard of no new attempt to regulate the use of about 3000 children in the Connecticut tobacco fields. One of the problems the committee contends with is the employment of children on the streets. Some states have set varying age limits for such work; others have none.

The committee has just published a summary of its survey of child wel-

fare in North Carolina, and is making a similar survey in Kentucky. It is also working for the adoption of standardization within the state of all state laws relating to children. Several states already have adopted such codes. The committee appointed by the Missouri Legislature two years ago to report on the need for codification in that State has recommended 51 new laws, and changes in old ones, most of which, it is expected, will be passed.

The committee's chief aim in fighting child labor is to give the child full opportunity for educational and other development.

LABOR CONFERENCE HALTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—A short time ago the Great War Veterans Association of this city agreed to hold a conference with representatives of the Metal Trades Council in regard to employment and other reconstruction problems. Both parties appointed six representatives for the purpose, and then the Trades and Labor Council and the Army and Navy Veterans Association expressed a desire to take part in the conference. This was agreed to and the latter organizations proceeded to name representatives. The Trades and Labor Council selected six delegates, and three of these, Messrs. Kavanagh, Pritchard and Midgley, happened to be among the leaders in the 24-hour general strike called last summer as a protest against the shooting of a draft evader. As will be recalled, the returned soldiers raided the Labor Temple on that occasion and forced the secretary, Midgley, to kiss the union jack, and later, practically forced the street-railway employees to return to work considerably before the 24 hours were up. Messrs. Kavanagh, Midgley and Pritchard, all extreme Socialists, continue to occupy high places in the councils of the trades and labor organizations. Both the Great War Veterans and the Army and Navy Veterans have notified the labor bodies that the proposed conference is off as long as these men are among the labor representatives.

TRACTOR SCHOOL TO OPEN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

AMHERST, Massachusetts—Plans have been completed for a tractor field school at the Massachusetts Agricultural College on April 8, 9 and 10. It will be primarily for those who attended the winter tractor schools that the college has held at various points in the State during the last few months. The field school, however, will not be restricted to those who attended the school, for every one who is interested in tractor operation will be welcome. The purpose of the meeting will be to supplement the theoretical instruction of the winter schools with actual field experience in tractor operation.

BARRING OUT ENEMY ALIENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DES MOINES, Iowa—The Upper House of the Legislature has passed what is known as the Byington Bill to prohibit the employment of enemy aliens as teachers in the public schools or state institutions. The committee has just published a summary of its survey of child wel-

fare in North Carolina, and is making a similar survey in Kentucky. It is also working for the adoption of standardization within the state of all state laws relating to children. Several states already have adopted such codes. The committee appointed by the Missouri Legislature two years ago to report on the need for codification in that State has recommended 51 new laws, and changes in old ones, most of which, it is expected, will be passed.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—A short time ago the Great War Veterans Association of this city agreed to hold a conference with representatives of the Metal Trades Council in regard to employment and other reconstruction problems. Both parties appointed six representatives for the purpose, and then the Trades and Labor Council and the Army and Navy Veterans Association expressed a desire to take part in the conference. This was agreed to and the latter organizations proceeded to name representatives. The Trades and Labor Council selected six delegates, and three of these, Messrs. Kavanagh, Pritchard and Midgley, happened to be among the leaders in the 24-hour general strike called last summer as a protest against the shooting of a draft evader. As will be recalled, the returned soldiers raided the Labor Temple on that occasion and forced the secretary, Midgley, to kiss the union jack, and later, practically forced the street-railway employees to return to work considerably before the 24 hours were up. Messrs. Kavanagh, Midgley and Pritchard, all extreme Socialists, continue to occupy high places in the councils of the trades and labor organizations. Both the Great War Veterans and the Army and Navy Veterans have notified the labor bodies that the proposed conference is off as long as these men are among the labor representatives.

TRACTOR SCHOOL TO OPEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

AMHERST, Massachusetts—Plans have been completed for a tractor field school at the Massachusetts Agricultural College on April 8, 9 and 10. It will be primarily for those who attended the winter tractor schools that the college has held at various points in the State during the last few months. The field school, however, will not be restricted to those who attended the school, for every one who is interested in tractor operation will be welcome. The purpose of the meeting will be to supplement the theoretical instruction of the winter schools with actual field experience in tractor operation.

BARRING OUT ENEMY ALIENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DES MOINES, Iowa—The Upper House of the Legislature has passed what is known as the Byington Bill to prohibit the employment of enemy aliens as teachers in the public schools or state institutions. The committee has just published a summary of its survey of child wel-

fare in North Carolina, and is making a similar survey in Kentucky. It is also working for the adoption of standardization within the state of all state laws relating to children. Several states already have adopted such codes. The committee appointed by the Missouri Legislature two years ago to report on the need for codification in that State has recommended 51 new laws, and changes in old ones, most of which, it is expected, will be passed.

The committee's chief aim in fighting child labor is to give the child full opportunity for educational and other development.

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WAGES CLAIM IN AUSTRALIA DENIED

Mr. Justice Hodges Refuses the Builders' Laborers' Appeal for an Increased Minimum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Sitting as a court of industrial appeal, Mr. Justice Hodges refused the application of the Builders Laborers Federation for an increase of their 1915 wages award from 1s. 4d. an hour to 2s. an hour.

Mr. Justice Hodges said that the industry was different from most other industries and probably for that reason employees received wages on a higher standard than almost any other untrained class of men. The court was not fixing the wage which any builder's laborer would be compelled to accept; it was fixing the lowest wage an employer could lawfully pay to a workman, even if he were the least-skilled workman in the State.

Under the existing award such a man could not be paid less than 12s. a day, but it was not said that he should not be paid more. If he were an energetic man he would probably receive more, and still more if he knew more than others about his business and could do other work. There was a minimum of 72s. a week for builders' laborers, as against the awards for the lowest paid labor in the following industries: Biscuit trade, 60s.; a week of 48 hours; boot dealers, 67s. 6d.; brush makers, 60s.; carriage builders, 58s.; picture frame makers, 57s.; agricultural implement trade, 55s.; pottery trade, 61s.

The builders' laborers claimed that they lost a lot of time and that they did not want to work more than 44 hours a week. To do what the union asked him to do would be like throwing a bomb into the labor market, and the whole thing would be in confusion in 24 hours. If accepted, the claim would lead to exorbitant demand in other industries, therefore while he had the strongest sympathy with the working class and every desire to give them everything he could justly grant, he felt the court had done its utmost and gone to the very limit.

TEXAS CITY HAS A LABOR SHORTAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

HOUSTON, Texas—An actual labor shortage exists in Houston and this immediate territory, and there are now more jobs than men, according to H. R. Christian, examiner in charge of the United States Employment Bureau at Houston. A survey of the labor situation throughout the Houston district has just been concluded, and a careful canvass of the supply and demand has been made.

Carpenters are wanted in greatest numbers, this survey discloses, and there is a great demand for farm laborers. Common labor is also scarce and there is a big demand which cannot be met.

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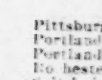
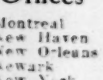
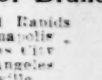
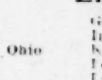
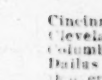
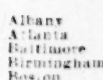
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MANDATORY RULE IN THE PACIFIC

Sir William MacGregor, in Interview, Says Opportunity Has Come to Secure Future of Australia and New Zealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Right Hon. Sir William MacGregor was approached by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in order to learn his views on the vital question before the Peace Conference concerning the future control of the Pacific Islands. The islands in question were conquered from Germany by His Majesty's Australian and New Zealand troops, who are at present in military occupation.

For 25 years Sir William MacGregor has lived in the Pacific. He was present at the hoisting of the British flag in Fiji on June 5, 1875, and himself hoisted the flag in British New Guinea on Dec. 4, 1888, declaring Queen Victoria's sovereignty over the territory. For five years he was Governor of Queensland, and was also chancellor of its university. He was acting High Commissioner and Consul-General for the Western Pacific, and has represented his sovereign as Governor in various other parts of the British Empire. He represented the West African colonies at the coronation of Edward VII. Sir William MacGregor has many academic honors and distinctions, and holds medals for saving life at sea. He is a Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, and in 1914 was made a member of His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council. "I remember well," he began, "the disappointment and irritation felt in Australia over the German annexations in the Pacific in 1884, all the more intense after the assurance given by Lord Derby, the colonial secretary, that 'No other power was contemplating any interference with New Guinea.'"

Correcting Past Blunders

"The result was that we had Germans as our immediate neighbors on the northeastern end of New Guinea, and now they have gone, we have an opportunity of getting rid of all neighbors good and bad on that coast of New Guinea, and of correcting the blunders chiefly of Lord Derby and Mr. Gladstone, an opportunity that, if neglected or mismanaged now, may never recur. New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, New Britain, New Ireland with their adjacent islands, form the key to the whole position and the south-west of the Pacific. Now is the time for the federal government of Australia, and for New Zealand, to see that their future is secured by taking the responsibility of the future administration of these islands, which would cost them very much less than the fleet and army they would have to provide for defense against Germany there. It is sincerely to be hoped that they will not again enter into any arrangement or compromise that would in any sense be of the nature and form of the Condominium in the New Hebrides, a joint occupation formed on an international jealousy that has been unjust, first of all to the natives, the most important consideration but the least regarded, and in the second place to the civilizing, colonizing, genius of modern France, and of the British Empire."

"With regard to the interesting and much discussed question as to the formation of a League of Nations that would have righteousness as their device, it appears to me manifest that in the present great settlement the formation of such a league might be of very considerable service at least for a certain length of time; but my reading of history has not led me to believe that any such league can be of other than temporary use and benefit. We all know that there have been many leagues of nations, some great, some small, but none of them has possessed the power of endurance. Then again at the time of other leagues the commercial and industrial interests concerned were very small compared with the enormous proportions they have assumed at the present day when international trading and commerce

is of such vital importance to all the nations interested. Indeed, international commerce without competition could hardly be regarded as being on a business basis.

Objects to Divided Authority

"I also notice that a good deal of discussion has arisen which leads one to believe that it may be proposed to intrust the islands in the South-western Pacific to the federal government under some system of a mandate from the League of Nations. A mandate from any source that would interfere with the bases or practice of administration of the nation or people intrusted with the government of these islands would, in my humble opinion, be worse than the most objectionable form of condominium that we have yet experienced. As one that has had experience as a Governor for some six and twenty years, I have no hesitation in saying that the best form of

British flag in the Pacific can be studied by anyone in the case of Fiji and Papua, and especially is the administration in the latter of importance in this respect, because since 1906 Papua has been a dependency and its administration has been under the direct control of the federal government. There is, therefore, before the world a practical example of the kind of administration that it may be safely assumed would be extended under the federal government, and under New Zealand to the other islands of the South-western Pacific.

"It is noticed that there has been some discussion in the public press as to the position of Japan in the Pacific. Personally, I should like to see Japan firm in the possession of the islands which she now occupies extending south to the equator. Japan at the present time is in occupation of those islands, and doubtless she will make her presence there effective. She

whoever he may be. It will prevent Australia from suffering the decadence that undermined Rome, beginning practically with the destruction of their great rival, Carthage. The possibilities of trading and enterprise between Japan and Australia are enormous, and it is devoutly to be hoped that relations between them will continue to be such as will foster and nourish the great trade between the two that the future undoubtedly has in store; a commerce that will merit and well repay freedom of intercourse to their merchants. It is devoutly to be hoped that this freedom of commercial intercourse will be extended to the islands under the flag of each country in the Western Pacific."

"We must not forget now, and those that come after us should recollect," said Sir William in conclusion, "that when the civilization of the world and the fate of the British Empire were at stake, Japan proved herself a faithful and efficient ally. Japan has earned our trust and confidence. Australia and New Zealand would have been happier had there been no islands in the Western Pacific outside their own great countries. But the islands are there, and in the possession of a nation like Germany would always be like a fire in the house of one's neighbor. It is not from greed of territory that Australia and New Zealand are actuated in this question, but from the instinct of defense. The statesmen of those dominions have seen what selfishness has cost Germany, and they are too wise to go beyond real necessity, and too prudent to imperil their future by German neighbors in the Western Pacific."

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT'S GOOD WAR RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Mr. A. M. Myers, Minister in Charge of Munitions and Supplies, is proud of the fact that New Zealand is the only country in which no defalcations have occurred during the war in connection with the purchase of military supplies. Since its inception the Department has expended £4,500,000 and handled more than 90,000,000 articles.

In addition to equipping, with articles made in New Zealand, the 30,000 men sent yearly to the front, the department has handled "priority" business amounting to practically £5,000,000 representing orders placed by New Zealand merchants, supported by the department, in the United Kingdom, Canada, the United States, India, and Australia.

In conjunction with the Board of Trade it has recently exercised control over the distribution of petrol. A board of advice consisting of experienced mercantile men, who have given their services gratuitously, has rendered invaluable aid since the inception of the department.

DRIED FRUIT PRICES LOWER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Owing to improved tonnage facilities the Ministry of Food have been able to arrange for the importation of increased quantities of dried fruits. They will be released to the trade from time to time as supplies permit. A reduction has been made in the wholesale and retail prices of the majority of the dried fruits, the following being the schedule of maximum prices:

Dried pears, apricots, plums and prunes 1s. 2d. per pound, apples or apple rings 1s. per pound, peaches and nectarines 1s. per pound, raisins and muscatels (all varieties) 1s. per pound, sultanas 1s. per pound, currants 10d. per pound, dates (all varieties) 6d. per pound, figs 6d. per pound.

HOW JUGO-SLAVIA CAME INTO BEING

Southern Slav Bulletin Reappears After a Lapse of Twelve Months and Reviews Facts Regarding the New State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Southern Slav Bulletin, which is reappearing again after a lapse of nearly 12 months, publishes the following review of the circumstances in which Jugo-Slavia, or the united state of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, came into existence:

"The political events which we chronicled in our last issue (March 25, 1918) of this publication were the forerunners of crisis and collapse. The storm was already loosening the foundations of the ancient Hapsburg tyranny."

"The Jugo-Slav Committee was devoting itself loyally to the task of turning the political importance of the Pact of Rome to account in every direction. It strove in the first place to eliminate the prejudices which had arisen in allied countries in consequence of the Treaty of London and to the detriment of our cause, and to obtain allied recognition of the Jugo-Slavs as an allied nation. Later on, the committee took strong action on the Italian front itself, where the decisions of the Pact of Rome had to be exploited and the imminent Austrian offensive rendered powerless. At the same time it proceeded with the organization of Jugo-Slav volunteers for the Salonika front, where the Jugo-Slav divisions, under the leadership of Prince Alexander, were eagerly waiting to advance under the banners of the Jugo-Slav union."

"The daily press kept the public sufficiently well informed as regards the main facts on the Balkan political front, and those in this country who wished to follow the development of the Jugo-Slav struggle for liberation were able to do so at leisure. Therefore we will not go back to the controversies which arose soon after the congress of Rome in Italy, where those political currents once more gained the upper hand, which needed the Pact of Rome for propaganda on the Pavia front, but at the same time insisted upon the Treaty of London for the sake of 'division of the spoils.' Nor shall we attempt within the space of a few pages to record the main events in the political struggle of our brothers at home, to whom—after the declaration of Corfu—the Pact of Rome was the greatest source of encouragement and strength. Events have followed upon each other's heels as rapidly as the collapse of a great building, once the foundations have given way. On Sept. 14, Burian sent the Allies his famous Peace Note, to which the Jugo-Slavs replied from Zagreb with their historic declaration, which we reprint on another page. On the 15th Serbia broke through the iron cordon of the Quadruple Alliance on the Dobrovolje-Verenik front, and on the following day the Jugo-Slav volunteers 'with magnificent dash carried the Kosjak massif, the second enemy position and highest point in the district.' (French official, Sept. 17, 1918.)

Austria Insincere

"The statesmen of Vienna, insincere as ever and still believing in Bismarck's Austria as the vanguard of

Pan-Germanism, hesitated, sought to temporize like their predecessors in the 'sixties,' and tried to extinguish the flames that had already seized upon the roof of the monarchy by promises of 'reforms.' Of course, even in a 'reconstructed' Austria, the Germans and Magyars were still to carry on Bismarck's and Andrassy's work; the semi-official Fremdenblatt had already resigned itself to it, that the Magyars were to take Bosnia-Herzegovina and Dalmatia and merely asked 'what adequate compensation could be offered to Austria by Hungary for the acquisition of the coast territory and the hinterland.' It is well known what success attended Count Tisza's mission in Sarajevo and Zagreb, where he sought to win the Jugo-Slav politicians for a sham Jugo-Slavia under the Hungarian Crown."

"In the meantime, on Sept. 27, Bulgaria capitulated. The Austrian Premier, Baron Hussarek, conveyed the news to the Vienna Parliament, persuading everybody but himself that the situation was in no way critical. He also announced several constitutional bogus reforms in the sense of national self-determination, but at present, it was only a case of preparatory steps, the decisive word would have to be spoken by the legislative factors." On Oct. 19 the United States Secretary of State replied to the note of Oct. 7, by which Austria had accepted President Wilson's 14 points, etc., as the basis for peace negotiations, that the President's points, in so far as they applied to the nations of Austria-Hungary, had become obsolete, because in the meantime America had recognized the Czechs as allies, and it had also recognized in the fullest manner the justice of the nationalistic aspirations of the Jugo-Slavs for freedom. The President is therefore no longer at liberty to accept a mere 'autonomy' of these peoples as a basis of peace, but is obliged to insist that they, and not he, shall be the judge of what action on the part of the Austro-Hungarian Government will satisfy their aspirations and their conception of their rights and destiny as members of the family of nations."

"The Austrian Government carefully concealed this requiem of the monarchy, and on Oct. 16 Charles issued his last appeal to 'his faithful nationalities.' But the representatives of all Jugo-Slav parties were already assembled in Zagreb, where they were constituting the National Council with the Slovene leader, Mgr. A. Korosec, as its head, and their council, as the revolutionary government of the Jugo-Slavs of the monarchy, on Oct. 19 confronted the Emperor with the following proclamation by way of reply: 'With a view to the solution of our national problem, the National Council, guided by the great principles

of the right of national self-determination and of democracy, with which our entire nation was permeated even before the war and which have now gained the victory in international politics, puts forward the following essential claims:

Political and Economic Democracy

"(1) We demand throughout the whole extent of its ethnographic territory, regardless of the provincial and state frontiers between which it lives today, the union of our whole nation of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs in a unitary and sovereign state established on the lines of a political and economic democracy in which social and economic inequalities and injustices will be abolished."

"(2) We demand that at the forthcoming International Peace Conference our people be represented as a whole, by its own delegates appointed for this purpose."

"(3) Consequently the National Council rejects the basis of the solution of our problem contained in the manifesto of the Emperor of Austria, dated the 16th of this month; likewise, every other future scheme aiming at a partial solution of our national question or depriving it of its international character."

"(4) The National Council is of opinion that durable peace between peoples united in free states, and consequently the League of Nations and general disarmament likewise can only be guaranteed by the realization of these claims and these principles."

"(5) The National Council declares that in conformity with the general principles of democracy, free development will be assured to all our national minorities in the State of Slovenes, Croats, and Serbs, and that the pursuit of commerce, traffic and access to the sea, shall be facilitated and assured to the neighboring states outside our territory, so long as our territorial integrity and the sovereignty of our State are not prejudiced thereby."

"The National Council calls upon our whole nation of one blood and heart to work for the realization of these claims and principles with the devotion and self-denial demanded by the present critical moment. Let us, therefore, unite in one great and unbreakable national phalanx which has for its aim the one great idea of national union, liberty, and independence. Thus shall we show ourselves worthy of the great epoch through which we are passing and of the great task that we have accepted."

"Zagreb, Oct. 19, 1918."

"For the National Council of Slovenes, Croats, and Serbs. The executive: Dr. Antun Korosec, Dr. Ante Pavelic, Svetozar Pribicevic."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph from Swain, London

Sir William MacGregor

Former Governor of Queensland, who is opposed to divided authority in the Pacific

government may be neutralized by divided authority. So long as the mandate does not interfere in any way with the free and full administration by the governing power on its own ideals, legislative and executive, the mandate may be harmless, but in such circumstances the mandate would be little more than an exalted idea. A mandate that would be constantly interfering with the local government and administration, would in all probability simply make a steady progressive administration based on local knowledge impracticable. New Zealand has successfully and justly governed her Pacific Islands for many years. The Commonwealth has governed Papua with justice and consideration for the Papuans since 1906, and Australia and New Zealand have administered the German colonies now during four and a half years. Where, then, is there any authority that would be competent to direct their administration today?

"As to the power that should assume the administration of these islands, it hardly seems to me possible that there could be any doubt in any quarter; in nearly all of these islands the inhabitants have for the first time been brought into contact with the white man through British agency. During the last four and a half years the administration of the different groups, with the exception of the few small islands under the French flag, has been carried on by British officers employed by the Commonwealth in the Western Pacific, south of the equator, and by New Zealand as far north as Samoa. These two dominions now possess a large number of officers better acquainted with the islands and with their inhabitants than could be provided by any other power, even by the imperial government itself. The basis upon which native administration has been carried out under the

holds the Marshall Islands and the Caroline Islands, which it will be remembered, cost Germany between £800,000 and £900,000 to acquire under the decision of Pope Leo XIII, when that group was the subject of dispute between Germany and Spain, a dispute in which the British Empire was, it appears to me, very unnecessarily involved in its earlier stage by the astute German chancellor. Japan also occupies all the Marianne Islands with the exception of Guam, a possession of the United States of America. It may be said here that the administrative work of the United States in Guam is exceedingly well worth the attention of both the British and Japanese in island government."

Japan and Australia

"Some writers have pointed out that there would be danger to Australia by having Japan such a near neighbor. Personally, I do not share that view. It can only be favorable to the virile character of the manhood of Australia if the idea is entertained that Japan will be a dangerous neighbor, for it will make them keep themselves in training, not only to meet Japan, if necessary, but to meet any aggressor."



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The New Buy-Word

SANGUINE HOPES HELD BY ROYALISTS

Although Portuguese Monarchists Have Had Unfavorable Pitched Battles They Believed in Ultimate Success

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—There have been some rather desperate collisions between the republican and monarchical troops in the country between Lisbon and Oporto. According to the custom of modern armies and governments, each side has duly claimed the victory and is very insistent upon it. The fact remains, however, that for the time being the republican forces have established themselves at important points, notably Aveiro, where the monarchists had gained a hold. At Estarreja and other points where the rival forces have met, the monarchists also appear to have had the worst of it and have lost some important officers. They say that the republicans are using dum-dum bullets and poison gases against them. On the other hand many cases are reported of the royalists taking troops to battle who, on arrival, promptly went over to the other side and fought against the royalists. In still more cases, according to report, have monarchist troops refused to fire on the republicans, and large numbers of non-commissioned officers belonging to the Oporto headquarters have been imprisoned on this account.

Royalists Going to Madrid

All the royalist statements of the present state of things and their prospects are still painted in couleur de rose, and their ultimate success is declared to be certain. Nevertheless, they betray certain anxieties, and an increasing importance seems to be attached to the expeditions to Madrid, for there is now more than one of them and it almost appears that many royalist persons of consequence are finding that they have very important business in the Spanish capital, so much so in fact that the suggestion is being freely made that in many instances, these individuals are simply proceeding to Madrid to get out of the way of unpleasant occurrences which they think may take place in the near future, that is to say, they are fleeing. The Minister of Agriculture, Señor Acevedo, is one of the latest to make this journey, and the monarchical Mayor of Oporto has also left his country, having proceeded in the direction of Vigo after passing through Tuy.

In the circumstances of the case there is increasing interest not to say anxiety, concerning the possibility of Spain being induced to recognize the monarchists as belligerents. The exact advantage that would accrue to them if this were brought about may not be appreciated by everybody abroad, but the main point is that if the Spanish Government acceded to the suggestion, the royalists would then be able to set from Spain everything they wanted in the way of arms, munitions, and food to continue the struggle indefinitely. As it is, they give it out that they are well supplied, and can last three months, but it is known that this is far from being the case.

Numerous officials from Oporto continue to cross the frontier, and many of them go up to Vigo, preserving the strictest incognito when they get into Spain, or in many cases endeavoring to pass as republicans; and it is reported that at Vigo they regularly get into telephonic communication with Madrid. One of their arguments for the recognition that they seek is comprised in the statement that it has been laid down in international law, and cited by Signor Orlando, that any army that has been fighting for eight days and is composed of regular forces of the army and navy should be recognized as belligerents. The greatest disgust is manifested with statements made by Señores Prieto,

Santo Cruz and others in the Spanish Chamber urging that Spain must keep her hands off the trouble in Portugal and not have anything to do with the royalist insurgents, such declarations, it is suggested, making the ultimate success of the royalists much more difficult than it would otherwise be.

English Intervention Rumored

Efforts also increase in the way of implying that the royalists have the support of England in their struggle, and all kinds of strange stories in support of this contention are put into circulation. One of them is to the effect that not only is the British cruiser Diadem outside Oporto for the purpose of preventing the bombardment of the city by the republicans (which has been officially denied), but that there is a complete British squadron somewhere out there for the same purpose. It is said that after the arrival of the Diadem a Portuguese sailing ship, the Lusitano, put out from Leixoes, the port of Oporto, and, for the benefit of the Diadem, that the latter might know who she was, flew the Portuguese flag—the republican. Then, according to the story, the Diadem signalled back asking what the flag was, whereupon the Lusitano at once sent up the blue and white flag of the royalists and all was well!

Another story circulated by the royalists is that upon the entry of Portugal into the war certain arrangements involving future guarantees were made as between Portugal and Great Britain, the fulfillment of which is now causing anxiety to the British Government, who conceive that their anxiety would be removed if a monarchist government were established in Portugal. All acquainted with international politics, and especially with the nature of the relations between England and Portugal, must at once perceive the weakness of such suggestions. It is, by the way, reported from Lisbon that a number of republican agents are setting out for different parts of Spain with the object of refuting the various false statements made by the monarchists, which are finding credence in the neighboring country.

At Oporto a society of royalist ladies has been formed for the purpose of supplying the troops with little luxuries and also of becoming god-mothers or "madrinas" to individual soldiers after the French fashion, so much in vogue during the world war. Señor Pereira de Sousa, the editor of the most important royalist newspaper published in Portugal, La Patria, of Oporto, recently passed through Tuy on his way to Vigo—for reasons unknown. A most interesting interview has been obtained with him, in which he says the royalists could conquer in three days, but would prefer that the situation should last for three months, because, as the struggle proceeds, the spirit of the people would rise again after being depressed through eight years of disasters as the result of republican government. He said that it was in the offices of his newspaper that the conspiracy was raised to the important position it has acquired. He went on to remark that under the republic Portugal was going to ruin, as an indication of which there was the fact that at the time of the fall of the monarchy in 1910 her fiduciary circulation was only 350,000,000, while after eight years of republic the amount had increased to 800,000,000. The internal debt was so great that it could not be calculated. The debt to England had also increased enormously, and in view of the existing state of things, the country, if it remained in the hands of the republicans, must collapse.

The discontent of the people, he continued, reached its maximum at the time of the fall of the last republican government, whose diplomatic blunders were tremendous. The nation had only been conceded one place at the Peace Conference in Paris, which put it on a level with New Zealand and other such states, despite the fact that Portugal occupied a place in Europe and had contributed moderately to the war, in her African possessions as well as in France. The nation had done more than its international situation demanded of it, but its sacrifices did not seem to have been

enough. Portugal had a right to more, and as the republican government was not taking steps to secure the recognition of its rights, it was desirable that they should make a comparison between the present state of things at the Peace Conference in Paris and that which obtained at the Hague conference when Portugal, under a monarchy, was represented by two ministers and three plenipotentiaries as was right for a European country.

Army Said to Be Monarchist

The editor of La Patria went on to say that the situation of the government at Lisbon was highly dangerous. It was waiting for the arrival of troops from France, believing they would fight on the side of the republicans, but it seemed to be unaware that they were really monarchist as all news received from the officers commanding them plainly indicated. It was true that the country was tending toward modern ideas; but the restoration of the monarchy would not constitute a reaction but a return to better times. Portugal had seen the result of a republican régime and wished to exchange it for something better.

It was suggested to Senhor Pereira de Sousa that Lisbon showed no indication that it would receive a monarch with any affection, and that such a monarch might need more guarantees than could be offered at the present time. With this he agreed, and said that in the first place it was not desired that the monarch—whose whereabouts he did not know—should return to the country immediately, and when eventually he did come he would at first reside in Oporto. When the new régime was properly established he would move to Lisbon. As to the program of the monarchists for the future, he said that the most advanced ideas would have the opportunity of being promulgated. Syndicalists could have as much room within the monarchy as now, or more. They desired, in fact, that the social question should be the first that a new king's government should tackle. As to Manoel, Portugal liked him. The events of the past had not destroyed their sympathies. His acts were justified because he had not received the normal training of a sovereign.

BRITISH WHITLEY REPORT

LONDON, England.—In anticipation of the speedy application of the Whitley report to government departments, representatives of the various sections of the Customs and Excise staff, which numbers nearly 10,000 permanent employees, have appointed a joint committee to operate the employees' section of the departmental council. The commissioners of Customs and Excise are being approached with a view to the immediate appointment of a Whitley Council.

INCREASED ARMY PAY

LONDON, England, Mr. W. A. Appleton, secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions, informed a Central News representative that the federation's efforts to increase the soldiers' pay were likely to be successful. The federation, he said, had striven to get the pay of the private soldier increased to three shillings per day, and he thought this would be the result of the government's new decision—a guinea per week and all found.

FULL STORY OF THE ZEEBRUGGE FIGHT

Attack on the Mole Is Described by Admiral, Object Being to Distract Enemy From Ships Blocking Bruges Canal

A previous article on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on March 20.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The attack on the mole was primarily intended to distract the enemy's attention from the ships engaged in blocking the Bruges Canal," continues Admiral Keyes in his dispatches on the British naval attacks on Zeebrugge and Ostend. "Its immediate objectives were, firstly, the capture of the 4.1-inch battery at the sea end of the mole, which was a serious menace to the passage of the blockships, and secondly, the doing of as much damage to the material on the mole as time permitted, for it was not the intention to remain on the mole after the primary object of the expedition had been accomplished.

"The attack was to consist of two parts: (a) the landing of storming and demolition parties, and (b) the destruction of the iron viaduct between the shore and the stone mole.

"The units detailed for the attack were: (a) H. M. Ship Vindictive, Acting Capt. Alfred F. B. Carpenter (late Emperor of India); the special steamers Iris II, Commander Valentine Gibbs (Tiger), and Daffodil, Lieut. Harold G. Campbell (Emperor of India); the latter detailed to push the Vindictive alongside the mole and keep her there as long as might be requisite.

"(b) Submarines C3 and C1, commanded by Lieutenants Richard D. Sandford and Aubrey C. Newbold respectively, attended by a picket boat under Lieut.-Commander Francis H. Sandford, D. S. O.

"Besides the above, a flotilla of 24 motor launches and eight coastal motor boats were told off for rescue work and to make smoke screens or lay smoke floats, and nine more coastal motor boats to attack the mole and enemy vessels inside it, etc.

"At 11:40 p. m. the coastal motor boats detailed to lay the first smoke screen ran in to a very close range and proceeded to lay smoke floats and by other methods produce the necessary 'fog.' These craft came under heavy fire, and only their small size and great speed saved them from destruction.

Favorable Wind Dies Down

Vindictive—"At 11:30 p. m. the Blankenberghe light buoy was ahead, and the enemy had presumably heard or seen the approaching forces, as many star shells were fired, lighting up the vicinity, but no enemy patrol craft were sighted. At this time the wind, which had been from the north-east, and therefore favorable to the success of the smoke screens, died away, and at a later period came from a southerly direction. Many of the smoke floats laid just off the mole extension were sunk by enemy fire, and this, in conjunction with the changes

in the wind, lessened the effectiveness of the smoke screen.

"At 11:56 the ship, having just passed through a smoke screen, the mole extension was seen in the semi-darkness about 300 yards off on the port bow. Speed was increased to full, and course altered so that, allowing for cross tide, the ship would make good a closing course of 45 degrees to the mole. The Vindictive purposely withheld her fire to avoid being discovered, but almost at the moment of her emerging from the smoke the enemy opened fire. So promptly, under the orders of Commander Edward O. B. S. Osborne, was this replied to by the port 6-inch battery, the upper-deck pom-poms, and the gun in the fore-top, that the firing on both sides appeared to be almost simultaneous. Captain Carpenter was conning the ship from the port forward flame-thrower but, Lieut.-Commander Robert R. Rosoman, with directions as to the handling of the ship should the captain be disabled, was in the conning tower, from which the ship was being steered.

"At one minute after midnight on April 23, St. George's Day—the program time being midnight—the mole, taking gently on the special fenders of the port bow, and the starboard anchor was let go. At this time the noise was terrific. During the previous few minutes, the ship had been hit by a large number of shell, and many casualties caused.

"As there was some doubt as to the starboard anchor having gone clear, the port anchor was dropped close to the foot of the mole, and the cable bowed-to, with less than a shackle out. A three-knot tide was running past the mole, and the scene alongside the mole created by the slight swell caused much movement on the ship. There was an interval of three or four minutes before Daffodil could arrive and commence to push Vindictive bodily alongside.

Difficulties of Landing

"During this interval the ship could not be got close enough for the special mole anchors to hook, and it was a very trying period. Many of the brows had been broken by shell fire, and a heavy roll had broken up the foremost mole anchor as it was being placed. The two foremost brows, however, reached the wall and the naval storming parties, led in the most gallant manner by Lieut.-Commander Bryan F. Adams (Princess Royal) ran out along them closely followed by the Royal Marines, gallantly led by Captain and Adjutant A. R. Chater. Owing to the rolling of the ship a most disconcerting motion was imparted to the brows, the outer ends of which were 'sawing' considerably on the mole parapet. Officers and men were carrying Lewis guns, bombs, ammunition, etc., and were under heavy machine-gun fire at close range; add to this a drop of 30 feet between the ship and the mole, and some idea of the conditions which had to be faced may be realized. Yet the storming of the mole by these two brows, and later by two others which were got into position, was carried out without the smallest delay and without any apparent consideration of self-preservation. Some of the first men on the mole did splendid work with the object of hauling one of the large mole anchors across the parapet. Lieutenant-Commander Rosoman assisted in this on board, encouraging

and directing the men with great coolness and ability.

"Daffodil arrived three minutes after Vindictive, closely followed by Iris II. Both suffered less in the approach, Vindictive occupying practically all the enemy's attention. As already stated, Daffodil's primary duty was to push Vindictive bodily on to the mole, to enable her to be secured, after which Daffodil was to come alongside and land her parties over that ship. In the end her men had to disembark from her bows on to Vindictive, as it was found essential to continue to push Vindictive on to the mole throughout the action. This duty was magnificently carried out by her commanding officer, Lieut. Harold G. Campbell (Emperor of India). Without the assistance of Daffodil very few of the storming parties from Vindictive could have been landed or reembarke; and the greatest credit is due to Mr. Campbell for the skillful manner in which he handled his ship.

"The landing from Iris II was even more trying. The scene alongside more her bump heavily, and rendered the use of the scaling ladders very difficult, many being broken up. In the end, so impossible was it to get the mole anchors to hold, that the cable was slipped, and Iris II went alongside Vindictive to enable D company and her Royal Marines to land across her, but only a few men had got to the Vindictive when the withdrawal signal was sounded.

"On board the Vindictive the foremost 7.5-inch howitzer's marine crew were all killed or wounded in the very early part of the action. A naval crew from a 6-inch gun took their place, and were almost entirely wiped out. At this period the ship was being hit every few seconds, chiefly in the upper works, from which the splinters caused many casualties. It was difficult to locate the guns which were doing the most damage, but Lieut. Charles N. B. Rigby, R. M. A., with his Royal Marines in the foretop, kept up a continuous fire with pom-poms and Lewis guns, changing rapidly from one target to another. Two heavy shells made direct hits on the foretop, killing Lieutenant Rigby and killing or disabling all in the top except Sergt. N. A. Finch, who, though severely wounded, continued firing till the top was wrecked by another heavy shell. Captain Carpenter reports that before going into the foretop Lieutenant Rigby had displayed fine courage and ability, and that the success of the storming of the mole was largely due to the good work of this officer and the men under his orders.

"Acting Capt. Reginald Dallas Brooks, R. M. A., was in command of the R. M. A. gun detachments in Vindictive. He not only set his men generally a splendid example of devotion to duty, but commanded the crew of the 11-inch howitzer in its exposed position in a very fine manner."

STATE OWNERSHIP DELAY IS ADVISED

South Dakota Commission Asks Result of Action in North Dakota Shall Be Awaited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News office

PIERRE, South Dakota.—At the legislative session two years ago, a law was enacted to provide for the expenses of a special commission to investigate the advisability of the State engaging in terminal elevators and packing plants. This commission has been devoting a large amount of time to its investigation, and has made its report to the present Legislature. In the meantime, the issues of both these activities were submitted to the people at the last general election and were adopted by a vote of the people.

The report, which is a lengthy one, goes into details as to why it would be inadvisable for the State to attempt to take up activities along either of these lines under existing conditions. It further recommends that this State await the outcome of the steps being already taken by North Dakota along this line, and determine whether they work out as successfully in practice as they do on paper and in theory.

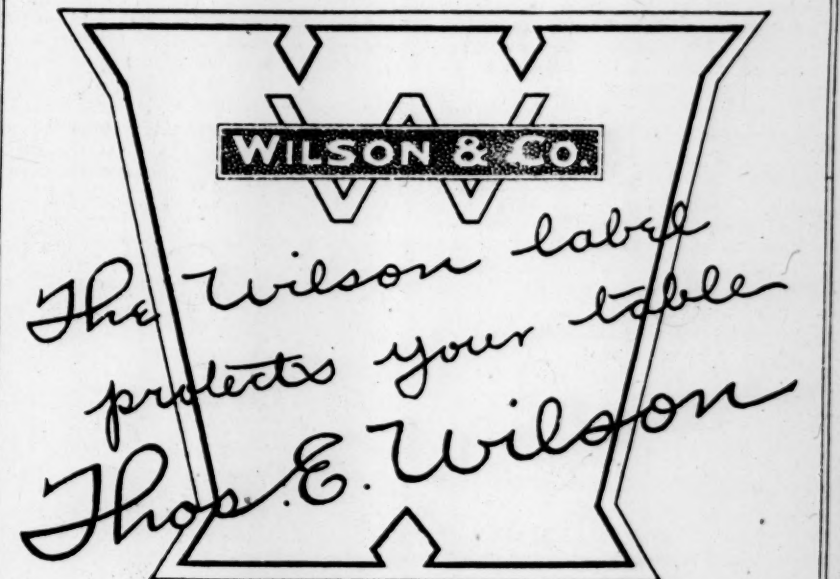
The members of the commission recommend that the federal government take over the control of all cars used in the transportation of meat animals and all refrigerator cars, and handle them as a government monopoly, taking them out of private hands entirely.

They also recommend that the federal government take control of the principal stockyards of the country and treat them as freight depots, to be operated under such conditions as will insure open competitive markets with uniform scales of charges for all service performed, and the construction of such other yards as the future requirements of the country may develop. They advise further that the federal government acquire such branch houses, wholesale markets and cold storage plants as are necessary to provide facilities for the marketing and storage of food products in the principal centers of food distribution and consumption, supplementing these by central wholesale markets at all terminal points of the country, with facilities open to all upon payment of just and fair charges.

SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Rt. Hon. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., Chancellor of the Exchequer, has appointed Commander Oliver Locker-Lampson, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P., to be his parliamentary private secretary (unpaid).



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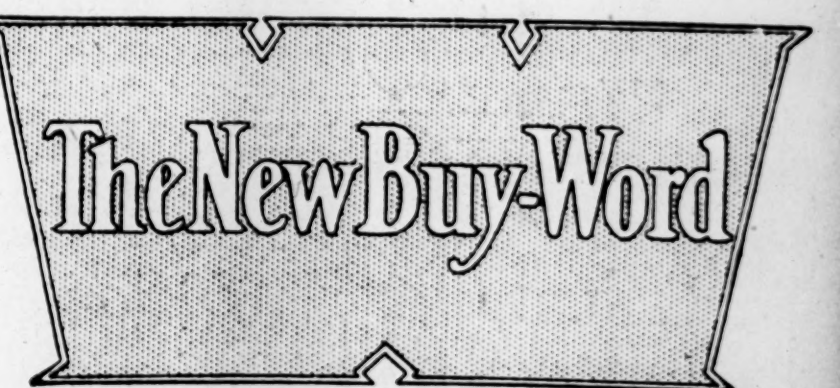
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ANTI-BOLSHEVIST CAMPAIGN SOCIETY

Movement Begun Under Auspices of National Association of City Editors Said to Be Developing Into All-American Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A movement begun under the auspices of the National Association of City Editors for the purpose of fighting Bolshevism in the United States, is developing into what is to be known as the All-American Association, according to Clyde P. Steen, president of the city editors' organization, and, up to this time, prime promoter of the movement.

The organization was known at first as the All-American Anti-Bolshevist Campaign Association, and its aim was said to be "to kill Bolshevism and to keep it killed." Plans were started to raise a \$1,000,000 fund, but almost at once protests from persons whose names had been used in connection with the organization were sent in, their names apparently having been used without proper authorization.

It is not believed that the movement as represented by Mr. Steen is questionable, except in the opinion of the radicals, who speak of it with derision and attempt to cast doubt upon its honesty. But it is the general opinion that over-enthusiasm led its promoters into preliminary methods of organization which were not correctly understood.

Newspaper Publicity

Mr. Steen now says that the All-American Association hopes to have, as members of its advisory committee, 47 governors of states, more than a score of United States senators, many prominent churchmen and other citizens of equal prominence. Newspaper publicity will be the chief channel in its fight against Bolshevism.

One of the most interesting letters received by Mr. Steen was from Lynn J. Frazier, Governor of North Dakota, who promises cooperation so long as the association's work is honestly constructive, and says in part:

"Here in North Dakota we believe the best protection against revolution is to assist rather than retard evolution, and in this State it is the intention of the Administration to remove discontent and private disorder by remedying the legitimate economic complaints of the people instead of trying to stamp out just grievances. As a consequence we have a contented citizenry in North Dakota, which believes in upholding our government and achieving political progress by orderly and constitutional methods."

Association Warned

But Governor Frazier warns the association against "the danger of allowing this move to be misdirected into a camouflaged campaign against those liberal forces in America which stand for improvement of industrial and political conditions."

"Personally," he adds, "I believe that Bolshevism is not the only peril to this country. In my opinion, the spirit of bourgeoisism is even more threatening to the security of our institutions, for scanning back through history, it seems to me that bourgeoisism always precedes and is the cause of Bolshevism. It was bourgeoisism that resulted in the French Revolution, and it was the oppression of the poor that is primarily responsible for the present unhappy plight of Russia."

"I trust that your association perceives the necessity of progress, and realizes changing economic and industrial conditions demand intelligent legislation and new governmental activities. If you possess this vision, your campaign will be of inestimable benefit, for, after all, education is the real solvent of our problems; but if you permit yourselves to be as shock troops in the fight which certain sinister interests are conducting against desired government changes in this country, your influence will be harmful instead of helpful."

MEDICAL INSPECTION ISSUE IN VERMONT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

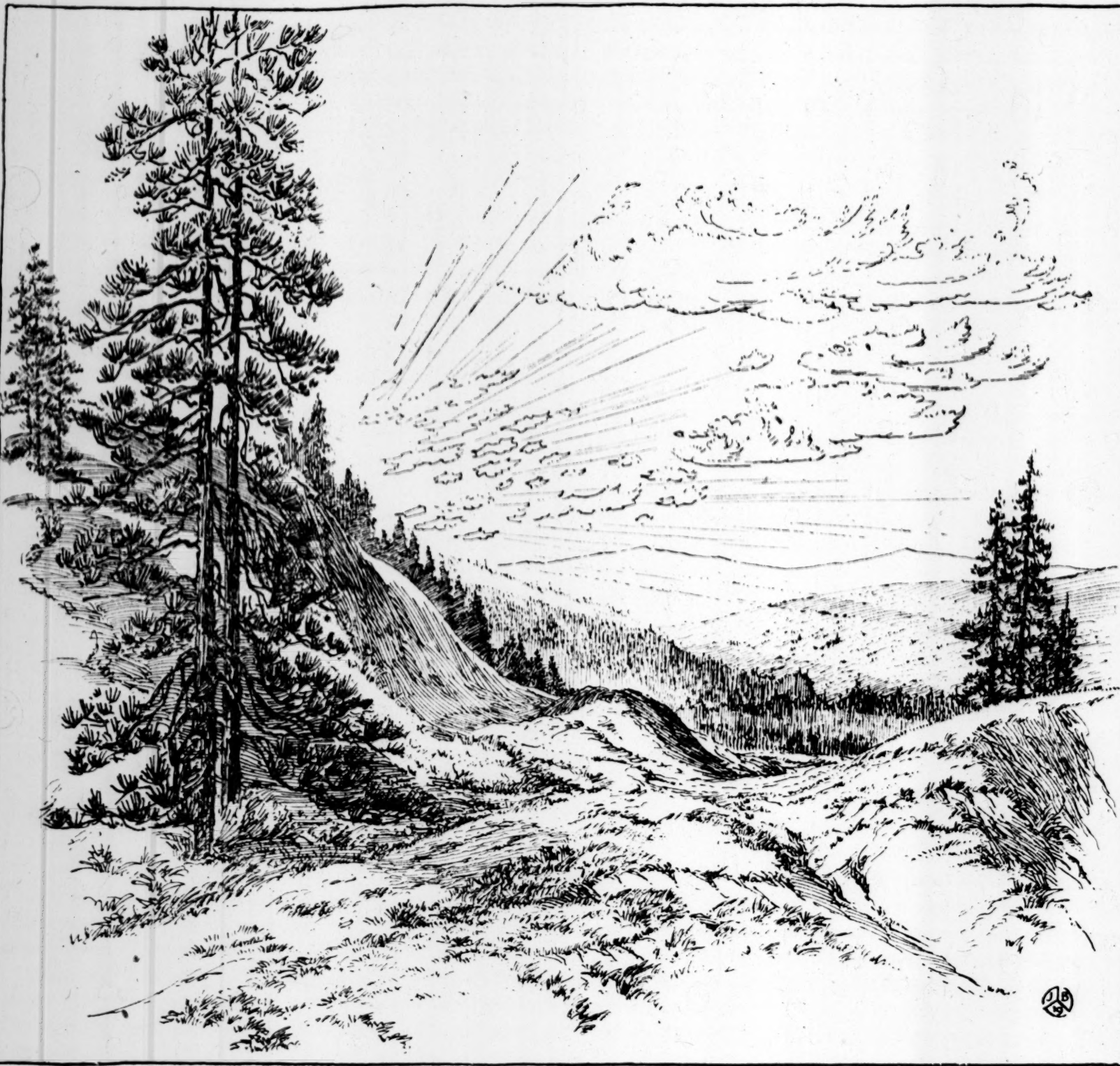
MONTPELIER, Vermont—Children in Vermont public, private and parochial schools will not be compelled to submit to a medical examination for other than so-called contagious diseases, according to the section of the public health bill which will become a law if the Governor of Vermont, Percival W. Clement, affixes his signature to it. The bill provides for the establishment of 10 "sanitary" districts in the State, each to be supervised by a physician acting under the orders of the State Board of Health. Each district supervisor is to serve as health supervisor in all public, private and parochial schools in the district, according to the regulations prescribed by the State Board of Health.

Opponents to the measure appeared before the state Senate and urged an amendment, removing compulsory medical inspection in the schools against the wishes of the parents, and this amendment was allowed.

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On Latah Creek, Washington

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE VALLEY OF THE SPOKANE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mountain ridges seen afar are gray against the morning. Breaking over pine-clad crests, through the drift of cloud, through the sky and across the further hillsides there bursts the diffusing sun. The new-waked world is a vibrant harmony of light-shot blue, of gray and gold. The scent of pine is in the air, fresh with the coolness of the dawn. Then, if ever, one may feel the attraction of a quiet hillside above any one of a hundred creeks and little rivers, some of them not even down on a map, tributary to the Spokane and Columbia rivers.

In the newness of morning, even the hill pine, its angularities sweetened by the diffusing light, becomes gracious. More or less ragged, though no way so unkempt as the coast cedar, a couple of hundred miles nearer sundown, its apparent paucity of foliage perhaps proceeds from a prudent restraint within the limit of available moisture, for it's a dry country hereabouts. It loves space between itself and its neighbors, for it scatters wide on these sandy hillsides, but yet permits an occasional twin.

Stubbornly insisting on its separate groups of needles and cones, each on the end of a separate twig like an upturned hand, it troubles not a little the sketcher who tries to draw it near at hand, for its aculeated foliage refuses to be run together in any convenient summarization of type as will other forms of trees even of its own genera. Still, the great red-crested woodpecker and the flickers, together

with the waxwings, seem to think well of it, for they are seen continually about its scattered plantations, together of course with the blue jays; while the crevices of its bark afford refuge to innumerable cheerfully fiddling crickets.

The amateur geologist with a slight appreciation of paleontology and a keen eye will find in the cut banks of sedimentary deposit that slant steeply upward from the present bed of Latah Creek an attractive hunting ground for minor fossil types of a passed marine era. The volcanic rock rimming the entire Spokane Valley, here and there abruptly obtruding through the overlying sedimentary strata speaks of a yet earlier igneous age.

From amid the detritus of the defined horizontal beach line losing itself in the contours of the hillside, an odd hundred feet or so above the present floor of the valley one may pick out a fragmentary shell, or an identifiable fragment of the bony ghost of some long passed type of fish. Pondering it, one considers this last-lapsed period of water-borne accumulation hiding the earlier rock, itself a few hundred feet thick. And then the retirement of the waters, and the subsequent cutting and channeling of the present river beds, far below the

COLD STORAGE FOODS IN MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The cold storage warehouses in Massachusetts have reported deposits of food amounting to about 20,250,000 pounds, of which 83 per cent was meat and meat products, 6 per cent was butter and 5 per cent was fish. The holdings of butter and eggs follow the usual seasonal variations. Figures for March 1, 1918 and 1919 are as follows: Eggs, case, (dozens), March 1, 1918, 40,950; March 1, 1919, 28,979; butter (pounds) 1918, 3,752,997; 1919, 3,066,534. In February, 1918, the fresh meat in storage was 5,329,232 pounds; in February, 1919, the total was 16,800,912 pounds.

NEW PUBLIC WORKS TO COST \$1,400,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DENVER, Colorado—To keep pace with the reconstruction plans of the country, and to present needs which have long required attention, Denver will spend in public improvements in 1919 funds totaling nearly \$1,400,000. Approximately \$1,000,000 of this outlay will be devoted to necessary improvements and additions to the city's water system. Street improvements, including grading, surfacing, paving of streets, sewer construction, and alley paving will require nearly \$300,000. The city also will expend a fund of \$100,000 in the construction of a memorial entrance to the new Civic Center, the fund being left for that purpose by the J. H. P. Voorhies estate.

The Days of Spring Are Here

and for true evidence of this fact, a visit to our various departments will convince you that no lovelier fabrics, no more effective styles in ready-to-wear garments for spring wear, can be pictured or imagined.

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PLANS OUTLINED FOR BARGE LINES

Federal Director Says Southern Waterway Systems Have Equipment Building That Will Multiply Capacity Five Times

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The Mississippi and Warrior river barge lines, with more business offered than they can handle, and equipment now building that will multiply their capacity to five times its present extent, are permanent institutions, according to M. J. Sanders, federal director of those transportation systems. The worst result that can be anticipated from the failure of Congress to pass the deficiency appropriation bill, in which was included \$12,800,000 for waterway equipment, Mr. Sanders said in New Orleans, is delay in the consummation of the plans for the further development of these barge lines and the addition to them of lines on other rivers tributary to the Mississippi.

Contracts for the new equipment on the Mississippi and Warrior rivers have been signed, sealed, and delivered, Mr. Sanders said. "The money needed—\$8,000,000—has been authorized; work has been commenced, and thousands of dollars already have been paid out in construction. It is impossible now that the equipment will not be completed. For the first time since the service started, we are handling capacity cargoes, both up and down the Mississippi and on the trips to and from the Alabama coal and iron fields. Heretofore we have come down from St. Louis very heavy with cargo and gone back very light."

Service Will Continue

"On the Mississippi River we are handling cargo at the rate of nearly 200,000 tons a year. This is the limit of our improvised present equipment, but further equipment, now under construction, will enable us to handle 1,000,000 tons of freight a year, and we can get that much easily. No barge line could be expected to be self-supporting at first, but the Mississippi and Warrior lines are rapidly becoming so, and will be entirely self-supporting when they get their new equipment. The service will continue, and its continuance means much greater expansion; that also is certain."

"The Warrior River line, between New Orleans and Mobile, and the Alabama coal and iron fields, is handling capacity cargoes also. The barges are loaded with coal and pig iron on the down trip and with merchandise on

the up-river journey. Both New Orleans and Mobile, as well as the inland towns of Alabama and the coast towns between the Louisiana and the Mississippi ports are profiting by this barge line and its facilities. It is operating on schedules as regular as railway train service, and with a little better speed than the average freight train."

Steel Barges Being Built

"Present equipment on the Mississippi River includes five steam towboats and 30 barges; on the Warrior, three towboats, 23 barges, six self-propelled (gas) steel barges, and one self-propelled (gas) steel collier. These self-propelled barges are part of the fleet taken over by the government from the Alabama and New Orleans Transportation Company, which first installed this service between New Orleans and the Alabama coal and iron fields, near Birmingham.

"New equipment has been contracted for and is being built as follows: Mississippi River, 40 steel barges of 2000 tons capacity each, and six steam towboats of 2000 horsepower each; Warrior River, 20 wooden barges, 500 tons, four self-propelled barges, 1000 tons, and three steam towboats."

MERCHANT MARINE SOCIETY'S PROGRAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Purposes of the National Merchant Marine Association, as announced at a meeting of the council appointed at the recent shipping congress, called together by Senator Joseph E. Ransdell of Louisiana, are:

"To aid in the development of a merchant marine under the American flag adequate to the needs of our country in peace and war.
"To that end it shall be the business of the association: (1) to collect and disseminate information showing the necessity of an American merchant marine; (2) to develop and suggest to Congress from time to time a shipping policy and laws to be passed in accordance therewith, which will promote the best interests of the American people."

A resolution was adopted protesting to the Shipping Board against present restrictions on shipyards of this country taking foreign orders. A tentative plan for the disposition and operation of the merchant marine is to be prepared and submitted to the council.

Joseph E. Ransdell was elected president, and J. Parker Kirlin, New York; Edward E. Burlington, William Butterworth, Moline, Illinois; John H. Kirby, Houston, Texas; and William R. Wheeler, San Francisco, vice-presidents.

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MANY AT HEARING ON INSURANCE BILL

Impression Is That So-Called
Health Measure Will Not
Pass — Much Opposition on
the Ground of Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York.—The legislative hearing on the Davenport bill to establish a system of so-called health insurance in New York State attracted the greatest crowd of any held at this session, with the exception of those on the Federal Prohibition Amendment. Those who appeared against the measure offered as their principal arguments that such a law would be undemocratic and would be oppressive to many. Physicians declared it would be degrading to their profession, and manufacturers said it would be unjust to employers.

The general impression among legislative leaders seems to be that the bill will be defeated, and the strong opposition shown at the hearing from so many different classes appears to confirm them in this belief.

Senator Davenport, introducer of the bill, explained its provisions and defended it against the attacks made. He said two minor amendments had been made to the original draft, one of which he believed would meet the objection that the insured were not allowed to choose a physician.

Margaret Stecker of Boston, representing the National Industrial Conference Board, in opposing the bill, spoke on the alleged need for legislation to prevent so-called disease. She pointed out that there are many so-called diseases incurred outside of the employment and it would be unfair to require employers to pay for insurance against these.

Mark H. Daley, representing the Associated Manufacturers & Merchants of New York State, said the measure was economically unsound and unconstitutional. Dr. T. H. Halstead, president of the New York Medical Society, said that if such a law were enacted it would do more to degrade and hinder the progress of the profession than any legislation ever enacted.

Among those who spoke for the bill were Miss Mary Dreier, of New York City; James P. Holland, of the State Federation of Labor, and James M. Lynch, of the State Industrial Commission. They all argued that the law was necessary to enable the great mass of employees to lighten the burden of so-called sickness.

MAINE TO TRAIN RURAL TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

SKOWHEGAN, Maine.—A measure has just passed the Maine Legislature that promises to place the rural schools on a much higher plane of efficiency and the plan will be watched by many other states in the Union. Under the provisions of the new law, which was proposed by the state superintendent, Augustus O. Thomas, he will arrange for a special school of instruction during the summer months for 100 rural teachers, the course to be designed with a special view to training for rural teaching and rural leadership.

Teachers eligible to attend this school are to be selected by the state superintendent, upon recommendation of the local superintendents, and teachers so trained shall agree to return to the service of the towns from which they are chosen for at least one year, during which time they shall act as rural critic and helping teacher. For the present year there is appropriated for the purpose \$20,000.

MAPLE SUGAR FOR NORTH CAROLINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

GREENSBORO, North Carolina.—The first modern equipment for the production of sirup from the sugar maples of Western North Carolina has recently been installed by the Linville Improvement Company, of Linville, on the north side of Grandfather Mountain. At this point, through the efforts of W. N. Hansel, specialist in sugar plant production for the agricultural extension service, a small sugar maple orchard has been equipped with modern appliances, and is now making a very fine grade of sirup.

Approximately 100,000 sugar maples of a fine first growth are accessible for sugar and sirup production. These trees are from 4000 to 5000 feet above sea level, on Grandfather and Sugar mountains. This elevation gives them a long period of freezing and thawing weather, which results in a strong, rich flow of sap.

If the project, with the small num-

ber of trees now being operated, is successful, it is the plan of the company to develop the whole boundary for maple sugar and sirup manufacture.

A greater number of orchards throughout the section are being worked this season than at any previous time. If the entire number of maple trees in the Western North Carolina forests are developed, it is expected that North Carolina will be practically independent of imported maple sirup and maple sugar.

FARM BUREAUX MEET TO PROMOTE INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Thirty delegates from all the western states, with the exception of Colorado, who recently attended the County Farm Bureau's convention here, went on record in support of greater cooperation between the government and the farm bureau, with a view to promoting the agricultural industry.

The vote in support of closer cooperation was passed following an address by W. A. Lloyd, who is in charge of the county farm agent work for the United States, with headquarters at Washington, District of Columbia.

Mr. Lloyd said that the county farm agents now go to the farmers and secure their advice and suggestions as to just what work they would like to carry on during the year. Instead of the farmers following out plans formulated and adopted by the agents. There are, he said, 800 farm bureaus, which embrace the majority of Western farms.

HAWAIIAN ARMY POST EXTENSIONS

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—A Shipping Board steamer will soon reach Honolulu with a cargo of building material valued at \$1,500,000 and consigned to the United States Army quartermaster department. Col. R. McA. Schofield, who returned to Honolulu recently, selected the material while on the mainland. It will be used for the extension and improvement of local army posts. Aside from this, he secured an appropriation of \$2,000,000 to complete the building program as already outlined. The improvements will provide quarters for 10 regiments at Schofield Barracks, two regiments at Ft. Shafter, one regiment at Ft. Ruger in addition to the coast artillery, and for numerous other troops. Colonel Schofield plans also to erect 31 sets of officers' quarters at Ft. De Russy.

COAL MEN IN CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Massachusetts.—The New England Coal Dealers' Association closed its annual convention here with the reelection of W. A. Clark of Northampton, Massachusetts, as president, and selection of Springfield, Massachusetts, for the 1920 meeting. At the session on Wednesday the speaker was John E. Lloyd, vice-president of the National Retail Coal Merchants Association. He said that the "Administration has taught the coal dealers to organize and to figure costs and, although our business was hampered at the start by the application of too many theories and too little practical experience, it has benefited coal dealers in 90 per cent of the cities."

WAR LABOR BOARD DEFIED

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—The Cleveland Railway Company will abide by its agreement with the city and the Car-men's Union not to employ women conductors after March 1, notwithstanding an order of the War Labor Board directing the reinstatement of 54 conductorettes. John J. Stanley, president of the company, announced. Under the agreement, a three-day strike was settled, and Mr. Stanley said he could not reinstate the women and be a party to another strike.

RIFLE REPAIR WORK ASSIGNED

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts.—The United States Army here, it has been announced, has been assigned the work of repairing the service-worn rifles and other small arms used abroad and in camps in this country and the work will considerably augment the production program. So far as possible, former service men are being employed in this work.

VILLA RELEASES MORMONS

JAUREZ, Mexico.—A telegram was received yesterday from Bishop A. B. Cull of the Mormon settlement, at Colonia Dublan, stating that Bishop J. C. Bentley, James T. Whetten, head missionary of the church, and Albert Tietjen, another Mormon, had been released by Villa's troops, and had arrived at a logging camp 60 miles south of Colonia Dublan and 184 miles below the border.

PARDON IS ASKED FOR RUSSELLITES

Statement in Behalf of Men
Convicted Denies Conspiracy
to Hinder Nation in War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Full and complete pardon for the seven Pastors Russell followers who were sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment, under the Espionage Act, on June 21, 1918, is demanded by Ernest D. Sexton, a member of that sect, in a statement he is sending to other members of the International Bible Students Association.

Mr. Sexton urges the Russellites to write to their congressmen, and other influential men, calling upon them to aid in the release of the prisoners. He holds that the most that the prosecution could say against the seven men was that "their teaching tended to interrupt the progress of the war."

"We hold that it did not interrupt the progress of the war," says Mr. Sexton, "but for the sake of the argument, grant that it did. Then, we say the war is ended. Why should these men be held in prison without bail even?"

Propaganda Denied

"There was no attempt made by any officer or anyone else connected with our organization to induce anyone to become a member of the association, nor to induce any of its members to refuse service to the government. At the trial, there was a total absence of any evidence tending to show that any conspiracy ever existed between the defendants to cause mutiny or insubordination in the army or navy; in fact, each one not only testified that he never had any such agreement, but that the matter was never thought of by them."

"Furthermore, these gentlemen, having given the best years of their lives to religious work, and to that exclusively, were so busily engaged in it that they had not even taken notice that an espionage law had been passed. For the first time it was called to their attention when objection was raised to 'The Finished Mystery,' and then publication of that book was immediately stopped."

Persecution Alleged

The book referred to was the last of a Pastor Russell series, a posthumous work. The Russellites assert that the charges against them were a part of the persecution they say they suffered at the hands of the orthodox clergy; that the trial produced no proof of intent to cause mutiny or insubordination in the service; that the sole intent of the defendants had been to teach Bible truths, as they had taught them for years; that though the records of the trial show more than 125 assignments of error, the prisoners have been denied bail; that Chief Justice White of the United States Supreme Court had characterized as "outrageous, unfair and unwarranted" the imprisonment on the charge of contempt, of one witness for the defense, after he had testified he was unable to recall a specific instance when he had ever seen two of the defendants in the act of writing; that the civil authorities should not lend aid to one religious class in their prosecution of another; and that finding the defendants guilty of violating a civil statute, regardless of the correctness, or otherwise, of their attitude toward religious or moral law, was equivalent to declaring that teaching any religion which is not absolutely in accord with statute laws is a crime.

USE OF LOTTERIES INCREASED BY WAR

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—A special committee of the territorial grand jury, appointed upon the specific charge of Circuit Judge Clarence W. Ashford to investigate the gambling situation in Honolulu, has filed a report in which

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It is asserted that the war and its consequent charitable activities have been responsible for much laxity in the enforcement of the local laws against lotteries and other games of chance.

"For some time past," says the report, "such methods of raising money for many purposes of a benevolent nature have been employed by various organizations and by private individuals. Such methods have been frequently employed for the benefit of the Red Cross, war relief and many other funds, and we even find some cases where they were employed to dispose of the securities of the United States Government; namely, war savings stamps."

STENOGRAPHER WAS A DIRECTOR

Boston Trial Discloses Further
Details of Affairs of Bay
State Fishing Company

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—A bunch of certificates of common stock of the Bay State Fishing Company of Maine issued originally to F. M. Dyer of New York City, promoter of the company, as part payment for the good will of the Bay State Fishing Company of Massachusetts, was presented in the Superior Criminal Court at the trial yesterday of Mr. Dyer and 23 other officials of the Bay State Fishing Company charged with selling securities of the company at a fictitious value.

A. C. Webber, assistant district attorney, declared that the common stock, which was issued to Mr. Dyer without consideration, was afterward sold by him to 900 persons in the eastern part of the United States for cash. Many of the purchasers, Mr. Webber said, were women.

The jury also had under consideration the methods by which the Bay State Fishing Company acquired control of the Atlantic Halibut Company, which handles for eastern markets a large amount of halibut and salmon from the Pacific Coast. Among the witnesses was Miss C. A. Perry of Portland, Maine, a stenographer and one of the incorporators of the Bay State Fishing Company. She said that she was elected a director of the company when it was incorporated, but subsequently transferred her share to Mr. Dyer. She admitted that she had no knowledge of the fishing business, nor of the purposes of the company, yet she voted with other directors to buy the Bay State Fishing Company of Massachusetts and the Atlantic Halibut Company. She afterward acted for a short time as president of the Dirigo Fishing Company of Maine, which was subsequently sold to the Bay State.

"OWN YOUR HOME DRIVE"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

DENVER, Colorado.—Denver real estate dealers and building contractors will inaugurate shortly an "Own Your Home" campaign, in the course of which a fund of approximately \$20,000 will be raised and expended for advertising. The real estate bureau of the Denver Civic and Commercial Association heard speakers this week who asserted that a building movement of tremendous proportions was bound to start soon. It is planned to give it impetus by the inauguration of the home-owning drive.

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COTTON PRODUCERS INDORSE COMBINE

Tentative Plan for Cooperative
Holding and Exporting Cor-
poration to Stabilize the In-
dustry Generally Approved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia.—The recent proposal of W. P. G. Harding, governor of the United States Federal Reserve Bank, that a great cooperative cotton export corporation be organized in the South, with a capitalization of about \$50,000,000, has been favorably received by producers in the cotton belt. From the farmers' viewpoint, the plan, if carried out, means stabilization of the industry, with higher profits in consequence. Brokers and buyers, however, are said to view the project coolly.

Immediate steps are being taken, as recommended by Mr. Harding, for the holding of a convention of cotton interests, at which the subject will be thoroughly considered and plans laid for effecting the organization of such a corporation from among the producers.

In Memphis, Tennessee, the plan has been formally laid before the board of directors of the Cotton Exchange, and a general conference of cotton men is expected to be assembled there shortly in this connection. When Governor Cooper of South Carolina names the members of the State Board of Exports and Marketing, the cotton corporation will be chartered, according to W. G. Smith, state war-houseman for South Carolina.

Mr. Harding's proposition follows closely upon the holding of conferences of farmers, bankers and business men in the State of Georgia at the call of J. J. Brown, state Commissioner of Agriculture, at which a similar enterprise was discussed. L. B. Jackson, director of the market bureau of the state Department of Agriculture, in offering to cooperate with Mr. Harding, says: "Mr. Harding very accurately points out the essential weakness of the southern cotton industry when he says that all of our energies are devoted to production, without any organized effort in the selling end of the business."

The new corporation would be organized under the terms of the Webb Act of Congress, which permits domestic corporations to combine for maintaining joint exporting agencies. It would be controlled exclusively by the cotton growers and their friends. The proposed corporation would send expert representatives into other countries to negotiate sales, and it is pointed out, would know at all times the condition of the world market, thus being in a position "to feed out

just the right amount of raw cotton to supply the demand, without overstocking the market." The corporation also would function as a cotton-holding concern, to which the grower would take his crop and receive spot cash for it, or the equivalent in certificates, making it unnecessary for him to borrow against the uncertainty of the market.

Mr. Harding was head of the cotton loan pool organized soon after the declaration of war in Europe in 1914, for the purpose of stabilizing the cotton market.

CITY-MANAGER PLAN IN VARIOUS STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—State-wide optional laws permitting any city to adopt the city-manager plan of municipal government by referendum are now pending in Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, New Hampshire and New Jersey, according to the National Short Ballot Organization, which adds that the prospect of passage is fairly certain in four of these states, while in Indiana and Wisconsin the bills have passed one house.

Eleven states already have such laws, including Massachusetts, New York, Ohio and Virginia. The organization points out that when the states like Michigan and California, which allow cities to draft their own charters, are counted, it is seen that the city-manager plan is now, or soon may be, available in all the states containing numerous cities except Pennsylvania.

There are now 75 cities and towns operating under the city-manager plan and 47 others that have appointed executives called city managers under various special arrangements. The 15 leading civic organizations of Chicago have united in an effort to secure the plan for that city.

SOCIALISTS CHARGE BOYCOTT BY POLICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Socialists in this city declare that the Police Department is exerting its influence to prevent them from renting halls for their meetings. They say that Police Commissioner Enright declared in the press late in November: "The police have got quite a number of owners of halls throughout the city to agree to refuse the Socialists the use of their places for meetings. We expect to bring about a general boycott through cooperation of business owners and lessees."

The Socialists say that the facts prove that the alleged intention of the commissioner has been carried out. Listing 13 specific instances in which Socialists assert they were obstructed by police interference in their plans for holding meetings, Evans Clark, director of the bureau of research for the Socialist delegation in the Board of Aldermen, has written a letter of protest to Mayor Hylan, and has asked District Attorney Swann for an appointment so that he may bear the evidence brought by the Socialists in supporting their charge that the police, in preventing meetings and inducing hall proprietors not to let their halls to Socialists, have violated the right of freedom of assembly, the section of the penal law relative to extortion committed under color of official right, and another section relative to conspiracy.

O'LEARY TRIAL NEARS END

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The trial of Jeremiah A. O'Leary, accused under the Espionage Act, is now nearing the jury in the Federal District Court. Judge Hand will charge the jury this morning.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

SPLENDID RACE
IN CONFERENCE

University of Minnesota Wins Its Second Intercollegiate Basketball Championship Title in Fourteen Years of Competition

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE
A. A. BASKETBALL STANDINGS

College	Win	Loss	Pct.
Minnesota	10	0	1.000
Chicago	8	2	.800
Northwestern	7	3	.700
Michigan	6	4	.600
Indiana	5	5	.500
Purdue	4	6	.400
Ohio State	3	7	.300
Wisconsin	2	8	.200
Iowa	1	9	.100

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
CHICAGO, Illinois—University of Minnesota is this year holding the basketball championship of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association for the second time since 1906, when the first title was awarded, and curiously enough it was the Gophers who won the title that season. While there are only years that Minnesota has won a clear claim to the championship, that university has figured in two other championship titles. In 1911 the Gophers shared the title with Purdue University, and in 1917 they shared it with the University of Illinois.

Owing to the fact that all of the teams in the "Big Ten" do not meet each other, the championship in this organization is decided on a percentage basis, with Conference games being the only ones counting in the standing. On this basis there can be no doubt regarding Minnesota's having a clear claim to the honors as the Gophers won 10 straight games, while their nearest rivals, the University of Chicago, won 10 and lost 2. During practically all of the season it looked very much as if Minnesota and Chicago would have to share the honors, as they were going along side by side without a defeat being charged up against either team; but the last week of play found the Maroons meeting with two very unexpected defeats, one at the hands of Northwestern University and the other at the hands of the University of Wisconsin, which threw them out of all chance to claim a part of the honors.

Northwestern Does Well
Northwestern University made a fine showing and finished in third place, while the University of Michigan, which started varsity basketball only a year ago and finished last in the championship race of 1918 without a single victory to its credit, showed a splendid advance in its work and finished the season fourth with five victories and the same number of defeats. These four teams were the only ones able to win at least half of their games.

University of Illinois finished in fifth place and Indiana University, by showing a fine improvement during the latter part of the season, finished in sixth place with Purdue University and State University of Iowa tied for seventh place and Ohio State University and University of Wisconsin tied for ninth.

While to the victors belong the spoils, great credit should be given to the coaches and players of every team in the Conference for the way they worked during the past season. Greatly handicapped through late demobilization, loss of experienced players and late training start and even in some instances by the loss of their regular coaches, all of the "Big Ten" worked to make the season as much of a success as possible, and they gave to the followers of this sport a splendid race, although the quality of play may not have been up to the standard set in pre-war times. It was a great come-back after the war and promises even greater things for the season of 1920.

Play 53 Games
In all, 53 games were played with Chicago, Illinois, and Wisconsin taking part in 12, Purdue and Iowa played in 11, Minnesota, Northwestern, Indiana, and Michigan in 10 each, and Ohio State in 8. The teams scored 2315 points, or an average of 43.36-53 points per game.

Minnesota had the honor of scoring the most points by making 307. Purdue was second with 256; Chicago third with 249; Wisconsin fourth with 239; Iowa fifth with 228; Michigan with 223; Northwestern seventh with 217; Illinois eighth with 215; Indiana ninth with 201 and Ohio State tenth with 186. Minnesota not only scored the most points, but had the highest average, with 30.7-10 per game. Ohio State, although winning only two out of eight games, had the next best average with 23.4, while Chicago was seventh with 20.8.

Defensively Minnesota also had the best showing, although closely pressed by Chicago, the two nearly finishing on even terms in this department. Minnesota had 161 points scored against it for an average of 16.1-10 per game, while Chicago had 194 for an average of 16.1-6. Ohio State had by far the weakest defense in the Conference, having an average of 28.5. The results of all the games played in the championship race follow:

Minnesota	28	Illinois	17
Minnesota	25	Wisconsin	9
Minnesota	26	Purdue	24
Minnesota	26	Iowa	21
Minnesota	25	Indiana	12
Minnesota	28	Texas	18
Minnesota	26	Iowa	22
Minnesota	25	Wisconsin	11
Minnesota	22	Wisconsin	12
Chicago	24	Northwestern	16
Northwestern	15	Chicago	12

SEVEN VETERANS
FOR BASEBALL

Ohio State University Looks for Another Strong Varsity Nine This Year—Catcher Is the Weakest Position on Squad

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
FROM ITS WESTERN NEWS OFFICE

College	Win	Loss	Pct.
Ohio State	10	0	1.000
Chicago	8	2	.800
Northwestern	7	3	.700
Michigan	6	4	.600
Indiana	5	5	.500
Purdue	4	6	.400
Ohio State	3	7	.300
Wisconsin	2	8	.200
Iowa	1	9	.100

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—With the basketball season finished, Ohio State University coaches are ready to turn their attention to the baseball team. Director L. W. St. John, head basketball coach, will have charge of the baseball team. G. M. Trautman will assist with the team, while W. B. Wright, St. Louis American League Baseball Club pitcher, who is a professional school student at the university, will work with the battery men until he joins the Browns.

Seven letter-men from last spring are eligible for the team which is a good nucleus around which Director St. John can work. The experienced men are Capt. M. A. Fuller '20, left fielder, Wayne Fogle '20, center fielder, E. P. Wellner '19, right fielder, G. H. Penner '20, shortstop, S. J. Mann '19, first baseman, J. A. Panek '19, and pitcher, H. L. Kime '20. In addition to these veterans, O. Kinneberg '19 is a hard-hitting outfielder, who bats from the left side of the plate. Kinneberg would have played regularly last year had he been eligible. Two new good infielders are H. W. Bliss '21, star of the 1918 freshman team, and R. W. Ross '20, a second baseman, who played some two years ago. C. H. Cook '20 substituted at third base last year, and may be a regular this spring.

Left-Handed Pitcher
In the box, Kime should be better than last year. He is left-handed, and was bothered with lack of control in 1918. His wildness was contributed to want of confidence, which he will overcome this spring. W. E. Cotter '21 is a big right-hander, with lots of speed and curves, who had his high school experience in a Columbus high school, where he went through a season without a defeat. Several other good pitchers are said to be attending meetings, but have not had a chance to work out yet.

Catcher presents one of the biggest problems of the team. Wellner did some catching last year, but not regularly. Only two of the new men are considered of varsity caliber. They are S. Deutsch '20, who caught for the freshmen last year, and I. M. Huffman '20. Deutsch is small, and rather a weak hitter, but a good receiver. Huffman is a football player, but not as experienced a man as Deutsch.

If the battery men can show ability, the Ohio State team should be a strong one. With the exception of the pitchers and catchers, the team is stronger than last year.

Of the letter-men back in college, Fuller is the best hitter. Fogle makes a good lead-off, batting left-handed. Fenner developed into a heavy batter before the end of last season, and is a good clean-up man. Panek and Mann are about equal as hitters, but Mann is faster and a more finished fielder. Wellner is an average batter, but a reliable fielder. It is probable that Kinneberg will replace Wellner in right field.

COLUMBIA FENCERS
BEAT HARVARD 7 TO 2

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Showing a much stronger all-round attack, the Columbia University fencing team defeated the Harvard varsity in their dual meet in the Randolph Gymnasium, Wednesday night, 7 bouts to 2. Capt. M. J. Bloomer Jr. of the Columbia team did some fine work, winning all three of his bouts and defeating Capt. E. R. Gay of Harvard after a hard match, by 10 touches to 8.

The hardest contest of the match was the one between H. W. Forster of Columbia and S. H. Ordway of Harvard, the Blue and White representative winning by 24 to 23, after two overtime bouts had been held. The summary:

H. W. Forster, Columbia University, defeated R. A. Snow, Harvard, 9 to 8.
M. J. Bloomer Jr., Columbia, defeated E. R. Gay, Harvard, 11 to 9.
Brackett, Columbia, defeated S. H. Ordway, Harvard, 15 to 9.
H. W. Forster, Columbia, defeated S. H. Ordway, Harvard, 24 to 23 (two overtime bouts).
Brackett, Columbia, defeated E. R. Gay, Harvard, 10 to 8.
M. J. Bloomer Jr., Columbia, defeated R. A. Snow, Harvard, 5 to 4.
E. R. Gay, Harvard, defeated H. W. Forster, Columbia, 12 to 10.
R. A. Snow, Harvard, defeated Brackett, Columbia, 7 to 5.
M. J. Bloomer Jr., Columbia, defeated S. H. Ordway, Harvard, 8 to 2.

PHILADELPHIA IS AWARDED F. L. CADY

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Catcher F. L. Cady has been awarded the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club. The National Commission ruled that Cady's terms had been accepted by the Philadelphia club previous to the acceptance of his terms by the San Francisco Club.

The commission also handed down findings restoring Pitcher A. J. Schauer, Minneapolis, and Pitcher A. Schauer, Brooklyn Nationals, to good standing in organized baseball.

LAKE ONTARIO YACHT RACING NEXT YEAR
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.
KINGSTON, Ontario—It is not expected that there will be any international regattas or sailing yacht races on Lake Ontario this year, but plans are being made for 1920 by the Toronto and Kingston, Ontario, clubs and the Crescent Club of Watertown, New York. At present the Silas L. George cup for 20-foot sailing craft is held by the Royal Canadian Club of Toronto, which captured it from the Watertown club in 1914. It is expected that the contest next year will be held at Chaumont Bay, New York. Toronto is entitled to have the race, but it is believed that city will gladly waive its right and have the contest in the Watertown club's waters.

CHICAGO PLAYERS START
CHICAGO, Illinois—Sixteen members of the Chicago National League Baseball Club left here Wednesday night, in charge of President Fred L. Mitchell, for Pasadena, California, where they will begin training Sunday for the pennant race. Three players will join the party at Omaha, and three others are already on the coast. The Cubs will play 18 exhibition games on the coast and on the way home. They will start their homeward journey April 5.

MONTCLAIR A. C. WINS
MONTCLAIR, New Jersey—Montclair Athletic Club's swimming team defeated the Princeton University natators in a dual swimming meet in the Montclair A. C. natatorium here, Wednesday, by 28 1/2 to 24. The colts won as many first places as Montclair, but the latter took most of the second places.

APPEL WILL MEET
TOBEY FOR TITLE

Harvard and Princeton Club Players Left to Battle for the Class A Squash Tennis Title

SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONS

Year	Winner	Club
1911	Dr. Alfred Stillman	Harvard Club
1912	Dr. Alfred Stillman	Harvard Club
1913	George Whitney	Harvard Club
1914	Dr. Alfred Stillman	Harvard Club
1915	E. S. Winston	Harvard Club
1916	E. S. Winston	Harvard Club
1917	E. S. Winston	Harvard Club
1918	F. V. S. Hyde	Harvard Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
NEW YORK, New York, J. W. Appel Jr. of the Harvard Club will meet Harold Tobey of the Princeton Club in the final round of the annual championship tournament of the National Squash Tennis Association, and the winner will succeed in the title now held by F. V. S. Hyde of the Harvard Club. Appel is a favorite to win the championship and thus keep it at the Harvard Club for the ninth successive year.

Appel won his way to the final round by defeating H. Johnson of the Yale Club in the semi-final round 15-8, 15-4, 15-7. Johnson has been showing some surprisingly strong tennis during the tournament, having furnished most of the upsets which have occurred. He defeated such well-known players as J. B. Cornell, M. L. Cornell, and H. D. Bulkley in succeeding rounds, a remarkable showing for a man who has only recently taken up the game.

In meeting Appel he faced a player of much experience and of more than average skill at the game. The Harvard star, as in all his other matches, did not have to extend himself in order to win in straight games. Johnson did not let up in his playing, and made some remarkably fine gets; but the Harvard man used a powerful stroke which would require a player of championship class to handle. If Appel plays as well against Tobey as he has in the rest of the matches, he should win the title without difficulty.

Tobey met W. H. Vander Poel of the Squash Club in the other semi-final round match, and the contest was a very good one, two of the three games being very close, with the third and deciding one going to 18-17 before Tobey won. Vander Poel did not play as well in this match as he had in some of his previous ones. He tried to smash the ball, with the result that he lost control of his strokes. Tobey played steadily, being satisfied to keep the ball in play and let his opponent lose the point. The Harvard man used some corner-to-corner shots which were very effective. The summary:

NATIONAL AMATEUR SQUASH TENNIS—Semi-final Round.
J. W. Appel Jr., Harvard Club, defeated H. Johnson, Yale Club, 15-8, 15-4, 15-7.
Harold Tobey, Princeton Club, defeated W. H. Vander Poel, Squash Club, 15-12, 15-2, 18-17.

SEATTLE WINS OPENING GAME

Pacific Coast Hockey Champions Defeat the Canadiens in First Stanley Cup Contest

Team	Win	Loss	Pct.
Seattle	1	0	1.000
Canadiens	0	1	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
SEATTLE, Washington—The Seattle hockey team, champions of the Pacific coast, defeated the Canadiens, champions of the National Hockey League, in the first game of their series for the Stanley cup, emblematic of the world's professional hockey championship, Wednesday night, by 10 goals to 7.

Seattle clearly out-skated and out-checked the Canadiens at all stages of play and gave a splendid exhibition of playing. The players:

SEATTLE: CANADIENS.
Seattle, 10 goals; Canadiens, 7 goals.
Seattle, 10 goals; Canadiens, 7 goals.
Seattle, 10 goals; Canadiens, 7 goals.
Seattle, 10 goals; Canadiens, 7 goals.
Seattle, 10 goals; Canadiens, 7 goals.
Seattle, 10 goals; Canadiens, 7 goals.
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REAR ADMIRAL WOOD
PRAISES NAVY TEAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, commandant of the first naval district of the United States, has recommended to the Secretary of the Navy that a relay team composed of the following named men be sent to Paris, France, this June to compete in the inter-allied service games:

T. J. Halpin, H. H. Paine, W. Downey, C. R. Edmond, S. D. Rose, J. W. Driscoll, F. A. French, and J. J. Shea.

In addition to these runners he recommends that Walter Whalen, national indoor running high jump champion, be sent to compete in that event. In a circular letter the commandant calls attention to the splendid work of the first naval district relay team, which has defeated three different United States Army teams in indoor meets this winter and also to the district team which defeated the army team in the war service games at the Harvard Stadium Sept. 7, 1918.

STANFORD HAS SOME VETERANS

Prospects of Turning Out Strong Baseball Nine This Year Are Considered Bright

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.
STANFORD UNIVERSITY, California—Baseball prospects at Leland Stanford Junior University have been much improved, with the news that at least three veterans of the 1917 varsity nine will return to college for the spring quarter. With three varsity players in college, and working out with the squad from the start, it appears certain that Stanford can put an unusually strong combination in the field, numbering as it undoubtedly will, half a dozen veterans, in addition to several members of the 1921 freshman baseball team.

Several games of minor importance are on the Stanford schedule for this month, to fit the Cardinal players for their real test, the series with the University of California, the first game between these two colleges being scheduled for April 19 at Stanford, the second April 26 at Berkeley, while the third contest will take place May 2 on the Stanford diamond. In addition, the Stanford schedule includes games with St. Mary's, Santa Clara, the San Francisco Olympic Club and the San Francisco Seals of the Pacific Coast League.

The Cardinal nine promises to possess an infield of no little strength. H. C. Galloway '20, who captains the team this season, is expected to play his usual brilliant game at shortstop, while C. W. Doe '20, rugby captain, has resumed his position at second base. C. W. Teubner '21, a member of his freshman team, seems certain of a position at first base, although the return to college of K. W. Pike '20, of the 1920 first-year team should cause increased competition. M. H. Shriver '19, a clever fielder and hard hitter of the 1917 varsity, should fit in nicely at third base.

In the outfield, J. K. Lilly '19, captain of last year's varsity, is the only player of varsity experience, but Coach Evans contemplates no difficulty in developing a strong trio of outfielders. Lilly is an unusually hard hitter, and has proved a big asset to the Cardinal in his two years on the varsity.

Battery prospects are still uncertain. In the box, D. R. Fairchild '21 and Lindsay Gillis '21, who showed good form their freshman year, are both considered likely pitching material, while H. E. Newlands '20, is displaying both speed and control in his early workouts. The hunt of the box work, however, will undoubtedly fall on A. J. Hoover '18, a varsity star of two years ago.

The catching material remains an unknown quantity. Those competing for the position are: Douglas Bundy '21, a player on the Yale S. A. T. C. Naval Unit nine last fall; E. P. Filley '21, of last year's freshman team, and C. E. Stewart '20.

SCHMIDT TO MANAGE
SIoux CITY, Iowa—Charles Schmidt, former Detroit American League Baseball Club catcher, has signed a contract to manage the Sioux City Club of the Western League.

DETROIT ELECTRIC
At the Show—Space 104 Department B
E. Y. STIMPSON
Back Room 8823
530 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
AMUSEMENTS

AUTO SHOW
Mechanics Building
Boston, Mass.
LAST TWO DAYS
10 A. M.—10:30 P. M.
ADMISSION 50c

ARROW COLLARS
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., Inc. Makers

CASCO - 2 1/8 in.
CLYDE - 2 1/8 in.

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PICKUPS

Manager G. R. Wiltse of the Buffalo club of the International League has signed Catcher J. T. Meyers, formerly of the Brooklyn and New York Nationals, to catch for the Bisons this spring.

Only a few of the players who started as holdouts are still staying on the outside. Pitcher G. H. Ruth of the Red Sox is the most prominent one, and it is expected that he will soon be back in the fold.

Baseball fans are glad to know that G. C. Alexander, the famous pitcher of the Chicago Cubs, is on his way back to the United States and will probably be with Chicago in time to start the season. It is to be hoped that all of the players will be able to rejoin their teams this spring.

With only one new umpire in the two major leagues this summer, the work of running the games should go along very smoothly. Otis Chiles is the new man and he can hardly be considered a newcomer, as he used to officiate in the American League before going to the American Association, where he umpired last summer.

The St. Louis Nationals are said to be anxious to secure J. L. Lavan, shortstop for the Washington Americans last year. Lavan is now in the United States Navy. He was formerly with the St. Louis Browns and played on the University of Michigan varsity nine when Branch Rickey, the present president and manager of the St. Louis Nationals, was coach of the Wolverines.

SUNDAY PICTURES FAVORED
HARTFORD, Connecticut—The state Senate, by a vote of 26 to 3, has adopted a local option Sunday motion picture bill. Sunday exhibitions are now prohibited by state law.

PRATT SIGNS CONTRACT
NEW YORK, New York—D. S. Pratt, second baseman of the New York American League Baseball Club, who had announced that he would retain his position in a steel mill at Lebanon, Pennsylvania, instead of playing professional baseball, has signed a 1919 contract with the New York club. Pitchers E. G. Shore and H. B. Leonard are the only New York players who have not signed contracts.

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TILT IS LEADING
BILLIARD PLAY

Has Four Straight Victories in Amateur Pocket-Billiard Championship Tourney

N. A. A. B. P. POCKET-BILLIARD
CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING FOR 1919

Baseball fans are glad to know that G. C. Alexander, the famous pitcher of the Chicago Cubs, is on his way back to the United States and will probably be with Chicago in time to start the season. It is to be hoped that all of the players will be able to rejoin their teams this spring.

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

A Craft for Men

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Much is now being written about the need of rescuing the noble craft of embroidery from the quagmire of careless execution, trivial design, and vulgar ideals into which it has fallen. In the great period of medieval art, from the Thirteenth to the Sixteenth centuries, England was noted for the craft, which was practiced both by men and women; and, while "The London Broderers" were not formally incorporated until 1561, there were "Wardens of Brauderie" in London, who kept vigilant guard over the quality of the work.

In 1295, in Paris, 93 embroiderers, men and women, were registered, members of the guild; and, in the Sixteenth Century, the Jardin des Plantes was established to furnish flower subjects for needlework designs by Pierre Vallet, "brodeur" to Henry IV, and a gardener, Jean Robin; and, in the Eighteenth Century, there were 250 past-masters of the craft.

If we look to the East, from which the most beautiful embroideries have come, we find that the finest work is still executed by men. But, in England and in France, the ancient glories of the craft are but a memory; and, while a few artists have made designs with pen and brush on paper, not even that great craftsman, William Morris, designed to take the needle in his hand and work out his patterns. Yet only in the actual workmanship can the designs for any craft be fully and perfectly evolved.

But why should the needle be esteemed effeminate, as an instrument for the masculine hand which uses, with such exquisite precision, pen, brush, and pencil, or the delicate filaments employed in the jeweler's, the goldsmith's, the engineer's, the bookbinder's work? More and more, the modern business man is turning to a craft for relaxation. Does any craft exact more precision, delicacy, meticulous arrangement, and at the same time give scope for more individuality, freedom of line, originality of treatment and design than this great traditional, all-embracing one of needlework?

Certainly the craft is most associated with the domestic side of life. But is not the building and decoration of our houses entrusted to men, as architects, builders, and decorators of all kinds? Men design and make our furniture, carve the wood, chisel the stone, paint on silk and china, with the most delicate touch. Men are tailors, milliners, and dressmakers, and attain in all these crafts distinction. In our theaters men design and sometimes fabricate both the setting and the costumes.

Why, then, should the permanent expression of artists' ideas, through the medium of stuffs and threads, be held undignified for masculine endeavor? Some of the most precious records of early art are in that now despised medium of embroidery. The embroideries of the Tenth Century, now at Durham, the copes, vestments, and altar frontals of the medieval churches, the Egyptian and Coptic fragments, may be cited as examples; indeed, in all the world's great periods of architecture, embroidery followed as its natural adjunct, supplying the necessary color.

It is extraordinary how the belief has gradually crept in that embroidery is a trivial craft, which anyone can do without "art" training, or indeed technical training of any serious kind, when we read that, in the heyday of the French Guild, embroiderers might only take one apprentice each, and apprenticeship must be for a period of eight years. That does not look as if the craft were an easy one to master. True, anyone can purchase a piece of stuff and a few skeins of silk and an "art" transfer pattern, to be stamped upon the stuff, and mechanically gone over with the much-misused needle; but then, anyone can purchase a piece of silk, brush, paints, and a "copy," which, duly traced, may be painted over. This does not detract from the worth of a Conder fan or panel, any more than the amateur's effort at a water-color landscape affects the value of a Turner or a Cotman.

The value of the artist's expression depends on the beauty of his idea, and the perfection of their execution; it is not affected by the availability of the materials or methods which he uses. Anyone can use a chisel, anyone can use a brush, anyone can use an engraver's needle; the determining point in the dignity and value of their work is the result they have achieved with the tool.

Obviously, then, the craft of embroidery must be exalted to its right position in public esteem; it must be regarded once more as a legitimate expression both for craftsman and artist, above all for the latter. For a high degree of mechanical excellence can be obtained in needlework, as in the jeweler's, the goldsmith's, the painter's work, and yet all artistic inspiration may be missing. Therefore, in examining and appraising embroideries, both the craftsman and the artist must be deemed in the workers; and naïveté, harmony of color, subtlety of expression, ingenuity of method, fitness of pattern and material and decoration must be duly judged.

And now comes the strange point, that, in spite of the complexities and difficulties of the craft, in spite of the infinite variety and extent of its possibilities, the simple old unlearned may begin with its simplest stages, and proceed not only to excellence of execution, but to most ingenious and

beautiful designing. For the array of household stuffs, of brocaded dresses, hangings, curtains, quilts, and so forth, that are amongst the treasures from the past, must often have been planned and worked by the women of the household, trained in handed-down traditions, not by art schools, and unafraid of copying the flowers and birds and insects of their gardens. Incidentally, it is interesting to note that, not till gardens became features of domestic life, did flowers and natural objects creep into embroideries.

Thus the simple workers of the bygone centuries were first trained up with rigid standards of delicacy in stitch, of perfect regularity, of an order and precision and nicety of touch that seems difficult of attainment now; and then they must have turned for subjects, in a perfectly natural way, to nature's beauties.

Says an old writer: "In praise of the Needle,"

"Flowers, Plants and Fishes, Birds, Beasts, Fflies, and Bees, Hills, Dales, Plains, Pastures, Skies, Seas, Rivers, Trees, There's nothing neerer at hand, or farthest sought, But with the needle may be shap'd and wrought."

The Opportunities of Household Service

The circumstances were a bit unusual, perhaps. But why exactly need they be? A gleaming little fire was in the fireplace and in front of it, comfortably established in the easy chairs, sat two women, talking. One of them had found her present work in helping to edit a newspaper, while the other was both content and proud to cook in the kitchen, and to care for the order and cleanliness, of another's home. They had come together with the common desire to discuss that ever-vexing servant question, and a most satisfying time they were having of it.

She who had been looking after the welfare of others' home surroundings ever since she was a young girl had little patience with the talk of the eight-hour law for servants, and with the innumerable petty demands and privileges now exacted by household workers in the United States. The business woman had expressed herself as inclined to believe in the wisdom of that eight-hour law, but the other would not have it so.

"I can't understand that," she said, loudly and vehemently. "It would mean that a woman doing domestic work would not form any part of the family for whose interests she was working. That doesn't make a home, the hasty coming and going of several servants every day; one arriving at a stated hour and leaving upon the stroke of the clock, just as another entered to carry on the tasks. In that way, employers and employees would be strangers, and that would tend to happy or satisfactory results in the home. That's turning household service into a cut-and-dried, cold, heartless affair of the business world. I can't believe it would improve the state of affairs."

"I know there is talk of young girls preferring to enter shops or offices or factories—anything rather than domestic work, clean and pleasant dusting, making beds, cooking, mending. They say they must be free after working hours are over, that they would give up any privileges rather than not possess a wee, dingy half bedroom, if it is actually theirs, paid for with their own money. Of course, that may be true of some inexperienced young girls, their heads full of new notions of the Twentieth Century woman and what is due her. But I can't believe that, in the end, it will count for anything."

"For myself, I've always wanted to belong to the family in whose home I performed my duties each day. My interests were theirs and I was happy to give all my thought and time, if necessary, to making their home atmosphere what it should be. You understand that I never have given up all my time or energy to the family's demands, for it was not necessary to do so. Generosity on one side will invariably be met with thoughtfulness and consideration upon the other. I get out as much as I care to, and I really have a great deal of free time. Anyone who manages her work wisely may see to that. As you know, I'm a quiet creature, easily enough satisfied without always running wild after parties and theaters and cheap shops. I've never been inclined to watch the clock, to count the minutes until I might leave for my afternoon out; I've never insisted upon having every Thursday afternoon free, and every other Sunday. My privilege is to do my work promptly and efficiently, however long it may take. Why, just think of it from your own point of view! How would your own work go, in your office, if you were continually scheming as to the earliest opportunity to slam down the cover of your desk and go off motoring or to the matinee? That isn't the way anyone succeeds in the business world. Why must it be so among us household servants?"

The business woman didn't answer for a little time; she poked a log into place with the toe of her boot and sat watching the sudden sparks which rose into the black walls of the chimney. She had, it came to her clearly enough, learned from her friend a valued lesson in consecration; and what a vision had she received of the real meaning and opportunities of household service.

As to Long Skirts

For some while, Paris has been predicting the return to long skirts. Now it would seem that this fashion will really go into effect soon, particularly with regard to evening gowns.



A jumper in putty-colored stockinette, bordered with seal brown plush

A Stockinette Jumper

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The newest jumpers are three-quarter length, semi-fitting and belted. The one in the sketch is made of putty-colored stockinette, bordered with seal-brown plush. Above the plush, on the sleeves and at the hem, is a deep band of wool embroidery in shades of brown and green.

For evening wear, this same design might be carried out in white silk stockinette or crêpe de Chine, bordered with pale beaver plush and embroidered with shades of rose pink silk. There is a wonderful new kind of plush which is making its appearance in the London shops; the pile is long and silky looking, almost exactly like heavier fur in quality and texture, and it may be had in many beautiful shades, ranging from dark brown to the palest gray.

Hemstitching: How to Do It

Hemstitching is such an old—perhaps one might almost say ancient—method of decorative stitching, that it seems almost as though every one must know how to do it; nevertheless, after all, it is not such an uncommon thing to hear some woman say that she "would like to hemstitch those curtains, or that towel or pillowcase, if only she knew how." So, doubtless, there are some who will welcome specific directions.

Suppose one begins with a table runner of linen; that is about as simple as anything one could find. Each end, of course, must be hemstitched. The first thing to do is to be sure that the linen is cut evenly, that is, by a thread. Then the size of the hem must be decided upon and twice that distance, with about a quarter of an inch more for the first turning, allowed before beginning to pull the threads for the hemstitching. That distance measured off carefully at each end, the business of pulling threads begins.

One cannot make hard and fast rules for the number to be drawn out, because of the difference of the size of threads in various fabrics. If the material is of a coarse, heavy-thread weave, very few threads need be pulled, while, if it is of a fine, close, delicate-thread texture, many more must be drawn. Then, of course, the individual worker must decide whether she wants her hemstitching to be narrow or wide, and gauge the number of threads she draws accordingly.

In deciding this, she must, if she will have her work as beautiful as possible, use a nice sense of proportion, considering the width of the hem and also the width and length of the scarf itself. The threads drawn, next the hem should be folded, first the narrow turning to conceal the raw edge; and this should be wide enough to provide against any raw edges of stray threads poking themselves out to survey the finished product. About a quarter of an inch, in a coarse fabric, or an eighth or a little more, in a fine material, is usually enough. When the hem is basted down carefully, its edge placed evenly along the nearer edge of the drawn space, it is time to begin the actual hemstitching.

Now the runner should be taken in the left hand, being held with the wrong side of the hem toward the person sewing and with the space from which the horizontal threads have been drawn placed over and along the forefinger. Thread the needle and fasten the end of the thread securely in under the first fold of the hem, being sure that no knot is in evidence

or can work its way out of concealment. Then pass the needle from right to left, behind a cluster of threads—four or five, probably, unless the threads are too coarse, in which case three might be enough—and pull it through; pass it around these threads again and then draw the needle through the folded edge of the hem, being careful, however, not to push it through the fabric behind the hem, and pull the thread tightly, thus drawing these four or five threads into a compact group. Take the next group of threads, the same number every time, and proceed in the same way, and so on until the whole distance has been covered.

If double hemstitching is liked, and this is valuable in that it prevents threads from further ravelling of themselves from the side of the space opposite the hem, from which other horizontal threads have been removed, the process is exceedingly simple. One simply turns the end of the runner around and hemstitches the opposite side of this open, or semi-open, space, following the same method as on the other side except, of course, in this case, the stitches must be taken directly through the scarf itself, there being no hem fold on this side. This is a very pretty finish for table runners, scarfs, sheets, pillowcases, towels, and such things, and is also being used much for lingerie and even for other clothes. Some of the new Georgette gowns and blouses are lavishly adorned with hemstitching, which is a most charming decoration.

Diagonal hemstitching is a simple variation of the same stitch; the first row, or side, is stitched in the usual way, but, when the opposite side is reached, half the stitches in the first group are taken up over the needle at first and fastened down; then the other half, together with the first half of the next group, are combined and fastened with one stitch, thus giving what is known as a herring-bone effect.

What is known commonly as drawn work is really an elaboration—often-times, of course, a very elaborate elaboration—of this simple hemstitching which is so easily done.

A Hot Fruit Drink

Cloves, cinnamon, ½ of a lemon, pint bottle of juice (logberry, raspberry, grapejuice, etc.), ½ pint of water. Squeeze in juice, put in rind, sweeten to taste. Boil and serve hot.

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Street Clothes for Spring

Whether to buy a tailored suit, or a dress and separate coat, that is the problem which confronts the woman who goes forth at this time to spend her dress allowance, and this spring the question is rather a puzzling one. Some years are what the garment makers call "suit years," when the problem is settled, before we even begin to shop, by the manufacturers; other years the shops show nothing comparatively speaking, but one-piece dresses and coats. But this year both suits and dresses are shown in amazing variety, and wise indeed is the woman who has looked over her wardrobe and reached a decision as to what she needs, before she goes to the stores.

The new suits are distinctive in several ways. Coats are just finger-tip length, as a rule, and many of them have the loose outside pocket effect, achieved by turning up the bottom of the coat at the sides and in front. The skirts are narrow, as rumor predicted that they would be. The more extreme models have made allowance for the wearer's need, either by slitting the skirt at the back seam for a few inches up from the hem, or, as in one case, by making the skirt with the front and back widths absolutely separate as far up as the hips; these two sections were then caught together at intervals down the sides by short threads, heavily buttonholed, which held the two sections together except when the wearer was walking. When such skirts as these are worn, there is worn also a heavy satin slip, matching the skirt in color.

The tight fitting, severely tailored suit is not so much shown as are the looser coated, more youthful looking models. Narrow belts are on nearly all of these jackets, fastening at the side; the skirts of the coats are rather full, and are quite apt to be inconspicuously trimmed. Embroidered silk arrow heads make one such coat interesting; another is bound with narrow, flat, black silk braid; still another harks back to the woven ribbon work in which our grandmothers delighted, the skirt of the coat being made of black ribbon, woven in a squared pattern with the blue triangle of which the skirt was made. Tucks, running crosswise, relieve these short jackets of plainness, and sometimes, on suits meant for formal wear, an embroidered band around the bottom edge of the coat gives it distinction. One delightfully simple suit of dark blue serge had rather wide, rolled seams, which made a decidedly interesting finish. The wide, scarf collar, one end of which is thrown over the wearer's shoulder, is nearly always becoming, but is, of course, impractical on a suit which must be worn on all occasions and in all weathers, since its effect is more becoming than trim.

The colored vest, which comes down well below the waistline, is a winter fashion detail which seems to have lasted over into the spring. It is valuable in that it gives a note of contrasting color to a dark suit, and may be of almost any material—silk, satin, or brocade being acceptable; it is frequently is heavily embroidered in colored or metallic threads. The coat does not cover this vest, as a rule, only the narrow belt crossing it, and the effect is that of a short coat and dress, rather than of a two-piece suit and blouse.

Blouses for the new suits are delightful. The blouse of georgette crêpe, chiffon, or crêpe de Chine, which is so made that it comes over the waistline in front, and has a belt of its own, gives to the plain, tailored suit a more formal effect. The crisp little wash blouses are shown in many new styles; fluted ruffles, tucked vestees and wide collars, and shirred and embroidered bands make them interesting.

The woman who prefers to wear a dress and coat rather than a suit will find cases of delightful models awaiting her selection, if she shops in New York City. Embroidery is lavishly used, and is especially pretty if the dress is of one of the softer fabrics, such as duvetyn or glove cloth, since on these materials the thread sinks down into the fabric, giving the effect of a pattern woven into the cloth.

Even the more practical dresses have yielded to the general fashion which puffs the new frocks slightly in front and leaves them plain in back, fastening sashes or sash belts in front also. Many of the serge dresses are made quite plain, but satisfy their wish for novelty by displaying unusual trimming. For example, one very smart little frock of dark blue serge was trimmed with small, flat circles of wide black silk braid, with

a small black tassel in the middle of each circle; these little circles of braid were placed at regular intervals in a wide border around the bottom of the skirt, and in panel design on the front and back of the waist. Another little coat dress was made with a peplum and waist of narrow strips of serge and black silk, fastened together with fagotina. Many of these dresses have a plain, narrow skirt, but the three-quarter-length tunic, made over a tight underskirt, is still in vogue. A very flat, plain effect is achieved by most of the new street dresses, both for street and for formal wear.

Coats, the big, loose coats which are so delightful to slip on over either a serge frock or one of lighter weight, are remarkably pretty this season. One of soft tan glove cloth was effectively embroidered with a single gold thread, drawn tight, so that it sunk down into the nap. Leather coats for sports wear are far prettier than ever before, the material being so handled that all clumsiness is avoided. But quite the nicest thing for the girl who likes to walk, golf or motor in rather cool weather, is the camel-hair coat, this fabric being remarkably soft and light, yet very warm. Made in Norfolk style, these coats are delightful to wear, and are dark enough in color to be worn on city streets. For wear with them, skirts in dull hued, harmonizing plaid patterns, laid in narrow plaids, are most suitable.

When There Is Too Much Cereal

Here are two recipes provided by the United States Food Administration for the housekeeper who would like to know what to do with the cereal left over when too much was prepared for breakfast:

Oatmeal molded with raisins.—Cover three tablespoons of good raisins with rapidly boiling water, and let stand just long enough to swell out and soften; remove seeds and cut in two. Stir these into two cups of cooked oatmeal while still warm, being careful not to break the grains of oatmeal. Moisten any small cups or jelly glasses with cold water, half fill with the mixture and set away in a cold place. Serve with whole milk.

Rice custard.—Cook one cup of cold boiled rice and one-half cup of milk in double boiler until rice is very soft. Beat one egg light with one tablespoon of sugar and a sprinkling of salt. Pour hot rice and milk gradually over egg mixture, stirring well. Transfer to dish in which custard is to be served. Grate nutmeg over top. Serve very cold.

The First of the New Bathing Suits

Those who are accustomed to go to southern resorts for the winter months are responsible for the early appearance of the new year's bathing suits, so the fashion folk say; and, judging by those that have already been displayed, they are to be even more brilliant than last year. Some are made of a heavy crêpe-weave silk, others of a fine wool jersey cloth, while in some the two materials are used in conjunction. One suit had knickerbockers, cut somewhat on the order of riding breeches and finished with a rather broad cuff below the knee, of a soft, warm shade of tan, edged all about with a band of brick red, about an inch or an inch and a half wide. The over tunic was made in Russian style, also in the tan, and bound with the same brick red. A cape, to be thrown over the whole, was of a soft French blue, edged about with tan. A similar suit had knickerbockers of red and the over tunic of tan. Emerald green is another color to be much used, as are the tan and brick red.

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The Vogue of Painted Wood

Brass and silver and copper, leather and glass and brocade, go-and come again to stay, sometimes one in greater favor than the rest, sometimes another, for desk fittings, candlesticks, lamps and all sorts of trifles that make for comfort and beauty in the home. To be quite specific, one might speak particularly of desk sets and candlesticks just at present, for the newest and most approved fancy in these articles appears to be painted wood. Most attractive desk sets are offered in this material, and one great value of it is that it is really quite easy to have a set specially painted and decorated to match one's room. Here, then, is an excellent chance for the amateur to try her hand at absolutely original designs for herself.

One such set, seen recently in a shop where one is always certain of finding beautiful things, was painted a soft yellow and marked off at half-inch intervals with hairline stripes of black; this was especially effective on the oblong tray, as the stripes ran horizontally, that is, parallel with the long side. Further decoration was furnished by tiny sprays of flowers, pink and blue with little green leaves, which were scattered at frequent intervals over the smoothly painted wood. The set comprised the usual blotter corners, the oblong tray above mentioned, a square inkwell, stamp-box, penholder and a pair of candlesticks. A similar set had a background of light blue, a real azure, not the pale, so-called baby blue, while a third was of a deep rose pink. The blue set had tiny pink roses scattered over it, while little blue forget-me-nots adorned the pink set. The woman who has painted furniture in her own room, and possesses some slight skill with brush and paints, herself might decorate a desk set to match that furniture or, if instead, she had mahogany or walnut or any of the polished wood with pretty chintz or cretonne hangings, she might well adapt a design from that chintz or cretonne.

The candlesticks, too, in painted wood, are good-looking. One set of four, rather low and with a saucer-like base, was painted black with narrow gold lines about the edges and little yellow flowers painted upon them at infrequent intervals. The candles in these were of yellow, tall and tapering. Other attractive wooden candlesticks were gilded and adorned with carved or plaster flowers, painted in delicate colors, the whole resembling somewhat the lovely things one sees in Florence. But the more common

were those painted with a solid color, often black, as a background, and adorned with colors, with the candles matching the predominant note; for example, a black candlestick, with a narrow border of red, and a conventional decoration in the same color. Candlesticks were also painted in lighter shades, to suit the daintiest boudoir. As for getting candles to match, it is an easy matter to take plain white ones and paint them, too. Tall floor lamps are in high favor these days and one may paint them, as well, also the standards for the little reading lights at the table, and thus carry out a desired color scheme, or change it, at will.

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PLAN TO NATIONALIZE
PORT OF ST. JOHNSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

ST. JOHN, New Brunswick—Proposals for the nationalization of the port of St. John are now under consideration by the federal government, and Mayor R. T. Hayes, who has recently returned from Ottawa, where he was in consultation with members of the Cabinet, is authority for the statement that "the city is in a fair way to accomplish the nationalization of the port on a reasonable financial basis." The view taken by Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, whose department, with the Department of Public Works, is directly concerned, has suggested that the city should receive for the harbor all that it has spent on port development, and a chartered accountant is expected to come here on behalf of the government in the near future to determine what this investment has been.

Semi-official estimates of the amount which the government will pay to the city if the harbor is nationalized put the figure at \$2,200,000. The expectation is that legislation authorizing nationalization will be enacted at Ottawa during the present session, and that the project will then be submitted to the people of the city by means of a plebiscite. President E. W. Beatty, of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, whose corporation uses St. John as its winter port, has expressed himself as favoring nationalization. If the government came forward with a definite proposal for nationalization, President Beatty told Mayor Hayes, it would be in line with "our own ideas."

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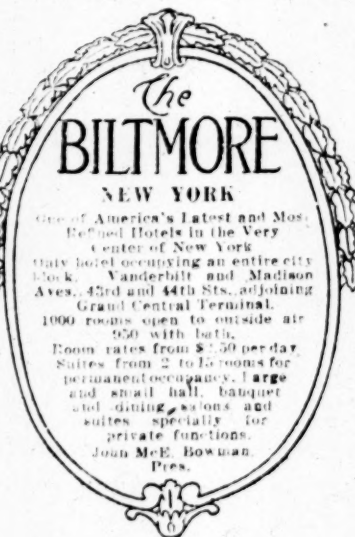
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The Portland Hotel

DOMINION FIRM ON DRY MEASURES

Canada Is Resolved to Validate
War Measure Prohibition by
Making It Effective for One
Year After Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from the Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—As already stated by the Canadian News Office, the Canadian Government has determined to validate by legislation the war measure prohibition in the Dominion by making it effective for one year after the official declaration of peace. This was the information given by Sir Thomas White, Acting Premier to a deputation which waited upon the government presenting a memorial from the Dominion Prohibition Committee and Strengthened Canada movement. Members of the government who were present in company with the acting Premier, were the Hon. N. W. Rowell, the Hon. J. A. Calder, the Hon. S. C. McBurnie, the Hon. Frank Carvell, and Senators P. C. Blondin and Gideon Robertson. The deputation was introduced by Judge Lafontaine of Montreal, who, in the course of his remarks, said that without final and complete victory in the recent war, Canadian sacrifices would have been in vain; so in the same way temperance people wanted to finish the fight by securing total prohibition for all time.

Speakers advocating total and absolute prohibition were present from Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Ontario, Manitoba and Quebec. These speakers made it perfectly plain that what they desired was total and permanent prohibition of the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors, while they strongly urged the retention of the present prohibition regulations until the return of the soldiers. If eventually it was found necessary to take a plebiscite on the subject, it was urged that women should be put on the same basis as men.

The policy of the committee was read to the ministers and was as follows:

1. Provincial temperance laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage uses are in effect in eight provinces.
2. Nearly 90 per cent of the municipalities of Quebec representing about two-thirds of the population have the local option temperance law in effect. The promise of a provincial temperance law is now modified by the proposal to have a plebiscite taken on the question of establishing a beer and wine license system.
3. Dominion legislation is in force, by which: (a) The importation of intoxicating liquors into Canada for beverage purposes, is prohibited. (b) The manufacture of intoxicating liquors in Canada for beverage purposes, is prohibited. (c) The shipment of intoxicating liquors into any part of Canada wherein the sale of intoxicating liquor is forbidden by law, is prohibited.
4. The prevailing definition of "intoxicating liquor" in both provincial and federal laws, is that it is any drinkable liquid containing more than 2½ per cent proof spirit.
5. The definition which permits 2½ per cent proof spirit is generous as compared with definitions in laws in the United States.

American Restrictions

The presence of "any alcohol" is prohibited in Arkansas, Alabama, Washington and District of Columbia; one-half of one per cent, by volume is the limit set in Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Oregon, Utah, and Virginia. The enforcement code relative to war-time prohibition, which has been formerly reported upon by the committees to both Congress and Senate, carries this same definition.

The prohibition committee declared:

1. That the provisions of the order-in-council legislation, prohibiting importation, manufacture, and shipment into prohibited areas of intoxicating liquors for beverage uses should be continued in effect.
2. That this legislation should not be discontinued without a vote of the electors of Canada being taken on the question of its continuance or discontinuance.
3. That in case a plebiscite is decided upon by the government, it should not be taken until the Canadian soldiers, now overseas, have been returned to civil life in Canada.
4. That the date at which such vote is to be taken should be announced at least six months prior to the day of voting.
5. That in case a vote of the citizens of Canada is to be taken, provision should be made for recording the votes of the women citizens of Canada on the same basis as those of the men citizens.
6. That manufacture of intoxicating liquor for export purposes should not be permitted.
7. The continuance of the definition of "intoxicating liquor" in the Dominion legislation as "any liquor or beverage which contains more than 2½ per cent of proof spirits."
8. The form in which the question should be stated in case a vote of the citizens of Canada is decided upon, is said to be of special importance.

Trainmen and Prohibition

One of the most interesting features of the deputation was a speech by the representative of train service organizations in Canada, which he said had on more than one occasion asked for a prohibition law. The representative in question, Mr. W. L. Best of Ottawa, questioned the right of the Trades and Labor Congress to speak for all organized labor in Canada on such a question as prohibition. It was not a fact that labor as a whole demanded the restoration of strong drink. The operating rules of railroads prohibited drinking by trainmen, which made for safety and efficiency.

It was, however, class legislation to say that railway men should not drink if others were allowed to do so, and he thought that all should be made to observe the law. Those who were able to pay the price could stock their cellars with liquor, and labor men naturally thought this was unfair. Mr. Best advocated the prohibiting of the manufacture of liquor in Canada, by which he said 75 per cent of the evil would be removed. As long as liquor could be manufactured in Canada it would be transported from one province to another in large quantities. This he considered was where the responsibility of the federal government came in. If the government prohibited the manufacture of liquor, it would then be only a question of watching the borders.

Among the women delegates were Mrs. W. E. Sanford of Hamilton, president of the National Council of Women of Canada, who represented 400,000 women from Victoria, British Columbia, to Sydney, Nova Scotia, and Mrs. Gordon Wright, representing the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Sir Thomas White, in the course of his remarks replying to the deputation, said that the government's policy during the war had been to prohibit the sale and importation into dry provinces of liquor beyond a certain strength. When the official declaration of peace was made it might have the effect of making ineffective the order-in-council under which prohibition had been brought into force, but he was not quite certain on that point. The policy of the government, however, was to enact legislation which would continue the prohibition war measure for one year after the official declaration of peace. Sir Thomas White added that the question of taking a plebiscite would be dealt with and full consideration would be given to the representations of the deputation. He added that the government had received a number of deputations on the other side which were, however, of rather a mild character, including one on behalf of labor which asked for more "bite" in its beer.

QUEBEC GOVERNMENT PROHIBITION BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from the Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec.—The Legislature which has been in session during the past eight weeks came to a close on Monday evening when the Lieutenant-Governor assembled his advisers and the legislators and thanked them for their duties faithfully performed.

The session just closed was in a general sense a non-contentious one. Practically the only measure which was of really general import was the government Prohibition Bill. This measure carries with it a referendum which will be submitted to the electors during April. An effort was made to have the permission of the use of beer and light wines eliminated from the referendum, but both assembly and council are for no change in the measure and thus desire to have these included in the referendum.

Another important matter which was discussed was that in regard to compulsory education, which was strongly advocated by Mr. T. D. Bouchard, member for St. Hyacinthe, who made a strong plea for compulsion in the teaching of the young and their proper supervision in this regard. The members of the Legislature had various views on the subject, but the general trend of the speeches made during the session foreshadowed that the seeds sown by Mr. Bouchard had not yet been fully achieved those that have been made will undoubtedly stimulate the government to even greater ends in the all-important problem in regard to education in the Province of Quebec. The Premier, Sir Lomer Gouin, has stated in no uncertain terms that the educational system of the Province will, at all times, occupy his government's most assiduous attention.

SCHOOL SALARIES RAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from the Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—Following a long and persistent agitation, in which the Municipal Board of Trade, the Montreal Branch of the Canadian Manufacturers Association and other public bodies took an active part, the Protestant Board of School Commissioners has offered a new scale of salaries and the 500 teachers in its service have unanimously accepted it, making it plain, however, that such acceptance is only tentative and that something better is expected in the not very distant future. The new scale provides for increases ranging from \$200 to \$350 per capita, and for rates of from \$850 as a minimum to \$1250 as a maximum for women teachers in the public schools. Other salaries up to a limit of \$1600 will be paid to women teachers in the high schools. Men teachers will receive advances of about \$200 each, making the lowest salary \$1400 and the highest \$3000. The board in establishing the new scale has decided to put it into effect on May 1.

WORK ON TORONTO HARBOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from the Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—The work of the Toronto Harbor Commission this summer will involve the expenditure of nearly \$4,000,000, \$1,000,000 of which will be spent on the harbor head wall. Construction of the breakwater is already under way and, when completed, will extend from Bathurst Street to the Humber River, a distance of 3½ miles. This will be built in 18 sections of 1000 feet each, with a break of 40 feet between sections, and will be placed about 400 feet from the new shore line. Other items included in the estimates are \$85,000 for commission-owned railways; \$250,000 for highways, sidewalks, and curbs; \$296,000 for sewers and \$400,000 for dredging. When the wall and breakwater are completed the work of deepening the harbor and reclaiming the area behind the wall will begin.

CANADIAN MINING INSTITUTE MEETS

Members Urge Necessity of
More Research Work to
Develop Country's Resources

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from the Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—At the annual convention of the Canadian Mining Institute, just held in Montreal, the burden of the most important addresses delivered was the urgent necessity of more research work for the development of the natural resources of the Dominion, and the equally urgent necessity of securing unity of aim between capital and labor. That labor must be allowed a greater share of the rewards of industry was made plain by all those who touched upon the topic.

A notable address at the convention was that of the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada. Pointing out that while determination and strong character proved the determining factor in the result of the war, he said even that character and that determination would have been of little avail if the people had not had wonderful natural resources behind them. "It is very largely due to the fact that the Allies were able, through their experience, their knowledge and their skill to turn these great resources into devices of war that we ultimately won," said the Duke.

Reclaiming a Lake

One of the most startling things His Excellency had noticed in this respect, he said, was the reclamation of part of Lake Ontario at Toronto, and the building thereon of a factory to which had been harnessed power from Niagara for the manufacture of engines of destruction. One must help pondering over the great good that would come if all this enterprise, skill, and power were turned from the manufacture of the means of destruction to the making of instruments of construction.

"We have witnessed during this period of war the most wanton and hideous waste imaginable," said the Duke. "What we have to do is to build up, and the only way in which we can build up is to do everything we can by wise economy and increased production. Obviously, it is not for me, in my position, to attempt to lay down other rules of policy or rules of conduct. But certainly I may say that my experience here—very short, but if I may be allowed to say so, my very happy experience in Canada—teaches me that far greater attention ought to be paid at the present moment to research work and to the development of the natural resources of the country. Whatever money is required to be spent, that money should only be considered as an investment, and a very safe investment I believe it will be. Canada provides a very fruitful field for both research work and development. The Dominion's resources have only been scratched. Thus we have unlimited opportunities for the future, and it is for all, whether we belong to great institutions like yours, or whether we are engaged in other affairs, to do everything which lies in our power to develop on sound, scientific, and practical lines the knowledge which we already possess of these great resources."

Manufacturing Raw Products

Sir John Willison of Toronto, Ontario, in an address on the "Readjustment of Industry, With Special Reference to Mining," emphasized the necessity of encouraging mining as other vast industries are fostered and encouraged. The legislatures throughout the Dominion, as well as the federal government, should show an active interest in the development of Canada's minerals. The public, generally he said, should demand that their representatives urge the development and conservation of the country's resources, with judicious expenditure to that end when necessary. Sir John told of the splendid results which had come under his notice of the work of the Research Council at Ottawa, and said that the government could not give the natural resources of Canada too much assistance along this line. He was strongly in favor of the manufacturing of the raw product into the finished article in Canada.

Dr. MacCallum, head of the National Research Council at Ottawa, pointed out that there was a dearth of competent research men in Canada at present time. This was due to a lack of interest on the part of the industries and the people, and to the fact that the government paid such poor salaries that many of the most brilliant Canadian students went to the United States, where they secured employment and better salaries.

Mr. Horace Winchell, president of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, extending the cordial greetings of his associations to the Canadian Institute, pointed out in regard to research efforts, that not so long ago the mining people felt that iron ore could not be mined under 60 per cent pure, but today miners were very glad to get 53 per cent in quantities.

The unveiling of the institute's roll of honor was performed by Brigadier-General W. O. H. Dods, C. M. G., of Montreal. The tablet, of Corinthian design, is about eight feet high, and will bear 171 names in all, soldiers in the armies of Canada, Great Britain, France, and the United States.

CANADIAN WRITERS' PROTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from the Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—A deputation representing the Authors and Composers Association of Canada recently waited upon the Hon. A. K. MacLeann, acting Minister of Trade and Commerce, and asked that the present Copyright Act be amended, the present act being described as antiquated and unfair. Amongst the grievances put forward by the deputation were the following: "Canada is the only country that does not recognize the

composer's control over the reproduction of his work by phonograph records, player-piano rolls and so forth. (2) Canadian writers have no control over the reproduction of their work in moving pictures. It is a current complaint that there are not enough Canadian films. There would be more of them if there were any inducement for Canadians to write. (3) The writer of a Canadian book has no control over the translation into a foreign language. (4) The writer of Canadian fiction has no control over its dramatization. (5) The Canadian dramatist has no control over the rewriting of his play as a novel. (6) The present method of registration of articles by newspapers is inadequate and inconvenient. (7) Under the British Act, the term of copyright is the life of the author plus 50 years. In Canada, it is only 28 plus 14 years. In reply Mr. MacLeann stated that a new copyright bill would be introduced this season.

WORK FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from the Canadian News Office

FREDERICTON, New Brunswick.—In order to assist returned soldiers in settling "on the land" in New Brunswick the provincial government is fathering legislation under which veterans will be placed upon farms already under cultivation or, if their disabilities are such that they cannot carry on general farming, set up as truck farmers in districts near the centers of population. Under the legislation the government will be empowered to purchase established farms and to sell them to soldiers on easy terms. There will also be authority to advance money to soldiers who are prepared to undertake the development of arable areas in forest districts and to grant them farm areas free of charge in a certain section of Victoria County. An initial outlay of \$50,000 will be authorized in connection with the establishment of truck farms for disabled veterans.

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The

EDUCATIONAL

EDUCATION RUNNING TO WASTE

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on March 13, 1919.

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—The Report on Juvenile Employment enters at considerable length into what is likely to happen after the war, as well as during its course, and the conclusions reached as to the prodigious shifting or cessation of industrial occupations, and as to the consequent widespread unemployment of boys and girls, are now in process of verification. Fortunately, the government has not waited for the publication of the report before taking action, but has already adopted some of the recommendations which it contains.

It will be best, however, to begin with what is said as to the probability of unemployment, and the scale on which it is likely to develop, with the resulting effect upon the education of boys and girls. The author of the report has produced a number of statistics, which he does not think should be pressed unduly, but which seem to him to point to the following conclusions:

"First, they tend to confirm what has already been said, and what will be repeated later, as to the precarious position of boys in the munition-making and woodworking industries. Only about one-fifth of the former, and between one-half and one-third of the latter, are regarded by the firms as to whom information is available—of course, only a very small proportion of all firms—such as certain employment after the war. The boys employed in engineering, which often means munition-making, are also insecure.

"Second, they tend to confirm what has been said above as to the special insecurity of the position of girls. That fact is conspicuous in all the industries represented.

Unemployment in London

"Third, though comparison with other parts of the country is difficult, it is probably true that there will be more unemployment among young persons in London and its environs than in most other parts of the country. The reason for this is simple. In the north and midlands numerous firms now making munitions of war were engaged in civil engineering prior to August, 1914, and will return to it when the war ends. London is not a great engineering center. Many of the London firms now making munitions have come into existence during the war and will close when it is over, or will turn to some entirely different branch of production. Hence the probability of all, or nearly all, their juvenile workers being displaced is greater than it is in districts where the industrial transformation has not been so radical a character.

"Fourth, these figures indicate that there is a possibility, at least in the area represented in them, of juvenile unemployment on a very serious scale. Of all the boys together, about two-thirds, and of all the girls nearly five-sixths, are stated to be uncertain of future employment. Even if these estimates are (as they may be) excessive, the crisis is likely, when the war ends, to be acute."

Changes in Morale

It will be the less easy, says the report, for these boys and girls to find employment, because, as a result of the experience of the past four years, not only their environment, but they themselves will, in many cases, have undergone a subtle change. According to one informant, boys who have taken up more or less unskilled work will not be fitted at the end of the war for the skilled work of cabinetmaking. From the building trades there comes a verdict of much the same character. Moreover, the boys that have been paid as men during the war, to do the work of men, will find it difficult to accept the payment of boys. Their morale, if it has not deteriorated, has at least undergone an unnatural and premature development. When the artificial conditions of the war are removed, habits will require to be changed, standards to be revised, expectations to be written down. Only measures carefully designed to break the shock of the transition can prevent it from being disastrous.

The recommendations made with this object in view are of great importance, and occupy many pages of the report. They can only here be given in summary.

"1. As long warning as possible should be given of the termination of all war contracts, in order that the workers affected may have a reasonable period in which to obtain fresh employment.

Instructions to Factories

"2. All government factories and other establishments should be instructed:

(a) To hold back the discharge of young persons until notified by the employment exchanges that vacancies are available;

(b) When they discharge young persons, to discharge them in small groups at a time;

(c) To set up, in cooperation with the local education authorities, a system of part-time day continued education.

"3. The Ministry of Munitions should circulate all controlled firms requiring them to adopt a similar procedure.

"4. Provision should be made forthwith for setting up juvenile employment committees in those areas where no committee exists and where a considerable number of juveniles is employed.

"5. The closest cooperation should be established between the juvenile

employment committees and the local advisory committees.

"6. The staff of the juvenile department of the employment exchanges should be strengthened and its premises should be extended in order to cope with the increased volume of work consequent on the raising to 18 of the age of the juveniles with whom they deal.

Estimating the Situation

"7. The Juvenile Employment Committee should be recognized as the authority for supervising the development of the industrial situation and for evolving plans for its control. To this end they should immediately form an estimate of:

(a) The number of young persons likely to be discharged;

(b) The probable demand for juvenile labor;

(c) The number of those for whom no alternative employment will be available.

"8. With a view to checking the competition of boys and girls leaving school with those already in industry, and to securing as far as possible, that the latter shall find employment:

(a) All by-laws permitting exemption from school attendance below the age of 14 should be immediately suspended.

(b) Clauses 8, 10, and 13 of the Education Act, 1918, should be put into operation at the earliest possible moment.

"9. The Board of Education should urge on all local education authorities, as a temporary measure, to use the power conferred by the Education Act, 1918, to raise the age of full-time attendance to 15, to provide maintenance allowances under Clause 24 of the act.

"10. With a view to withdrawing from industry young persons now engaged in it, and to providing for their higher education, the government should announce forthwith its intention of establishing a generous system of scholarships and maintenance allowances.

Hours of Labor

"11. The number of hours permitted to be worked by young persons should be revised by an amendment of the Factory Acts.

"12. Maintenance grants should be provided for all young persons thrown out of employment, and provision made for the setting up of:

(a) Centers for instruction and recreation of all unemployed young persons.

(b) Residential camps.

"13. The Board of Education should warn local education authorities that it will be necessary for them to provide teachers, and in some areas buildings, for the purpose of the unemployment centers.

"14. The War Office should secure priority of discharge for teachers."

In regard to the eighth recommendation, which proposes that certain clauses of the new education act should forthwith be put into operation, it may be mentioned that the most important of these clauses gives local education authorities the power by law to raise the school-leaving age to 15. By holding back for a year or more those young scholars who would naturally enter the labor market, much might be done to prevent the further congestion of juvenile workers. The author of the report does not make any pronouncement as to the general use of this power as a permanent feature of the national system of education, but he declares that, as a temporary measure for meeting the peculiar crisis of the period of demobilization, it has even yet hardly been given the consideration which it deserves. No other policy would be so effective as a security against juvenile unemployment.

Financial Assistance

Attention should also be directed to the eleventh recommendation on which the Board of Education has already taken action previous to the issue of this report by the Ministry of Labor. For juveniles, as for adults, an out-of-work allowance is provided, amounting to 12s. a week for boys and 10s. a week for girls. But young people between the ages of 15 and 18 will receive this money only if they attend a course of instruction approved by the board. To make matters easier for the local education authorities, the government offer to pay the whole cost of such classes for the first six months. The chief difficulty of these authorities will, therefore, not be financial, but will consist in finding the necessary teachers.

In a foreword to the report, the Minister of Reconstruction (the Right Honorable C. Addison, M. P.) expresses his thanks for the long labor of "the well-known authority on matters affecting juvenile employment" by whom it is written. He hopes that the statements of fact contained in the document will be of great and immediate value, particularly to members of juvenile advisory committees, choice of employment committees, and the various voluntary organizations interested in the welfare of juvenile workers. The Minister of Reconstruction is amply justified in his appreciation of this able written, if somewhat diffuse, pamphlet; and it may be added that wherever similar conditions of juvenile unemployment are to be found, whether in other parts of the British Empire, or the United States, or elsewhere, some at least of the recommendations made by its author are likely, if adopted, or wisely adapted, to bear good fruit for the future well-being of the community.

CALIFORNIA SUMMER SESSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

LOS ANGELES, California.—Announcement has been made that the University of California will conduct two summer sessions this season, one in Berkeley and the other in Los Angeles, both opening on June 29. A successful summer session was held

here last year. For the faculty, the university will furnish some of its own instructors and will also draw upon the faculties of California institutions of collegiate grade, including Mills College, Pomona, Occidental and Throop Institute of Technology. The list of colleges outside of California which will contribute instructors includes Yale, Reed College, Portland, Oregon, Smith College, in Massachusetts,oucher College, Baltimore, Maryland, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, and the state universities of Michigan, Illinois and Oklahoma.

EDUCATION NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—The government scheme for enabling former officers and service men of sufficient educational promise to attend courses of higher education in Scotland will apply to courses conducted at the universities, theological colleges, technical colleges, schools of art, and other institutions for higher education known as "central institutions," and also to institutions for the training of teachers. A sum for aiding selected students to attend such courses has been placed on the estimates of the Scottish Education Department, and education officers representative of that department will be attached to the two Scottish directorates of the Appointments Department of the Ministry of Labor, and will be charged with the duty of dealing with the applications for aid toward attending courses at these institutions.

The amount of the assistance to be granted will be determined separately in each case. On the one hand this amount will be limited to the actual sum deemed sufficient to meet the necessary fees and the expenses of maintenance of the candidate after due account has been taken of his private means, if any; of any scholarships to which he may be entitled, and to the assistance which can be reasonably expected from those who would in ordinary circumstances have borne or contributed to the expenses of his training. On the other hand, it is intended that the amount of the assistance shall be such as will enable a candidate to take his course of training under reasonably adequate conditions, even though he or his friends are not in a position to meet any part of the expenses of the course.

In an interesting communication to The Daily News, the author of "The Loom of Youth" (Alec Waugh) has been discussing the new impulse given to the public schools by a number of young masters fresh from the university. Mr. Waugh's own experience of school life is so recent that his views from the standpoint of the elder boys are well worth consideration. "During the last 10 years," he says, "every school has experienced in some form or other an intellectual revolution. It has appeared in many different shapes. In some schools it has been purely literary, in others social and political; and of this latter phase Repton provides the best example. Under the encouragement of two young, eager and enterprising masters, a paper was published entitled, 'A Public School Looks at the World.' It is absolutely unique; and I recommend it to the attention of anyone who really wishes to understand the new spirit in the schools.

"And yet what was the attitude of the elder masters toward this new spirit? The story of it has been told, and will be shortly published in a book called 'The School and the World.' A picture is given there of everything that is most reactionary in the old type of public schoolmaster, and for that matter, of public school parent, too. This movement at Repton School, the very object of which was to humanize the boys and get them into touch with modern conditions, was regarded as dangerous and revolutionary. And to such an extent were the academic doves fluttered that the further appearance of the paper was forbidden; neither of the two masters concerned is now a member of the staff; and freedom of opinion has been suppressed to such an extent that a boy in the sixth form was not allowed to read The Nation. As far as Repton School is concerned, progress is for the time being at an end. The example of Repton School stood as a warning to any young man who thought of becoming a master. Progress seemed impossible from within, and it is from within alone that progress must eventually come. The great thing is to get the right men on the staff; and it appeared as if these men would be unobtainable.

But in spite of this, things have so turned out that there is every reason to think that this year will see an influx of new blood. The War Office has decided to release from the army all officers holding appointments on the staff of a school, and headmasters have at once received scores of applications. To be a schoolmaster is the surest road to demobilization, and many young men, who would otherwise have held back, are now applying for posts.

The question is, how are the older members of the staff going to treat the new material? If they are going to oppose all progress with a narrow-minded conservatism, we can be very sure that the young men will refuse to be sacrificed, and will seek a fresher field for their activities."

A geographical trip is to form one of the honor courses at Cambridge. In accordance with the recommendation of the Board of Geographical Studies, a recent congregation not only decided that such a trip should be established, but fixed 1920 for Part I of the examinations associated with the course, and 1921 for Part II. There were also approved the regulations and schedules for the trip, and the amended regulations for the diploma in geography.

BETTER CLASS-ROOM METHODS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

In the report on reading in the St. Louis Survey it was shown that the best oral readers in the second grade were reading more effectively than the poorest readers in the eighth grade. Many pupils of the third grade were reading so well orally that it was questionable if daily exercises in oral reading would accomplish much additional growth. There were pupils who read silently four or five times as rapidly as other pupils in the same grade. Of the rapid readers, many read very intelligently, while others secured little or no meaning from the passages read. A similar statement was made in regard to the slow readers. However, there were more rapid readers who received high comprehension scores than there were slow readers, and there were more slow readers who received low comprehension scores than received high scores.

The facts just presented illustrate the type of detailed information which progressive teachers and supervisors are securing in regard to the class work under their direction. Ten years ago teachers and supervisors made personal judgments in regard to the quality of the work in class rooms. In some cases these judgments were valid and in other cases they were of little value. In all cases they were determined by the personal experience or bias of the one making the judgment. Furthermore, the judgment of a given teacher varied from day to day as shown clearly in several investigations of this matter.

During the last five years rapid progress has been made in developing methods of securing objective data in regard to the quality of a pupil's work. For illustration, a handwriting scale has been organized by Dr. Leonard P. Ayers of the Russell Sage Foundation. This scale consists of eight samples of handwriting arranged in order from very poor to very good. The steps of difference between the various samples are equal as determined by careful measurements and judgments of experts. The handwriting of a pupil is scored by matching his sample with the one on the scale which is most nearly like it in quality. The value of the sample on the scale is then given to the pupil's handwriting. This method of grading handwriting has several distinct advantages. It supplies the teacher with an objective basis for grading which remains the same from day to day. It results in more accurate grading. It enables supervisors and teachers to define definite goals of attainment for each year. It shows pupils in clear, convincing terms whether work has been good or poor and to what extent.

The study of a subject may be attacked from a different point of view as shown in the spiral arithmetic test. This test consists of 15 sets of exercises in the fundamentals of arithmetic, each set containing a large number of examples of approximately equal difficulty. For illustration, the first set includes the addition of two one-place numbers. The second, third and fourth sets include equally simple examples in subtraction, multiplication and division. The remaining sets attack the four fundamental operations on more difficult levels. Inasmuch as a definite amount of time is allowed for each set, it is possible to determine to what extent the simple combinations have been fully mastered. A study of the errors which are made reveals the types of difficulties which the pupils are encountering and makes the problem of the teacher clearer and more definite. A comparison of the types of errors made in solving simple and difficult examples in addition frequently reveals the need of radical modifications in the work which is assigned to the pupil. The prepared test is of great value in securing the desired information, because the problems have been so arranged that the strong and weak points in a pupil's work are brought out clearly.

Precise methods are being employed in a different way in connection with language work in the elementary school. Studies are being made of the kinds of errors which the pupils make in their oral and written work. Stenographic lesson reports are frequently secured in order that accurate information may be obtained in regard to the errors which pupils make in their oral work. These errors are tabulated and are attacked systematically in the class room. Courses of study and methods of instruction are being radically modified along the lines suggested by these investigations. Much of the formal work in grammar has been discontinued in many schools and the teachers are emphasizing more and more largely instruction which will aid the pupil in improving his command of oral and written English.

The investigations referred to above secure for the teacher of English a type of information which cannot be secured unless special methods are employed. During the course of a recitation many errors are noted, but the teacher does not have the opportunity to make a definite record of them. In fact, many significant errors pass unnoticed, inasmuch as the teacher's attention is more or less divided in the complex situation which the typical class room presents. Special studies of an objective character are necessary in regard to the teacher's judgment in regard to the phases of instruction which need most emphasis.

A limited number of examples have been used to illustrate a movement which is radically changing the content of the course of study and methods of teaching. As industry has based its progress on the use of methods which are precise and valid, so is education

making use of methods of procedure which are objective. The results are apparent along many lines. A large amount of useless material has been eliminated from the course of study. Schools are completing in six or seven years more than was formerly completed in eight years. Units of very valuable material which were formerly omitted from the course of study are now included, inasmuch as recent studies have emphasized their importance. Class-room methods have become more economical and effective. Individual differences can be studied more effectively. Teachers and pupils are working much more definitely toward the accomplishment of clearly defined aims.

HELPING EX-SERVICE STUDENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Director-General of Civil Demobilization and Resettlement of the Ministry of Labor announces that the following provisional arrangements have been made for the administration in England and Wales of the scheme of grants to enable former service men of sufficient educational promise to undertake courses of higher education, so that it may be brought into operation immediately.

The scheme extends to all the United Kingdom forces, and applies equally to officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men in the ranks, of the navy, the army, and the air force, provided they are of suitable educational promise.

1. An interim grant may be made to a former service candidate who has made his own arrangements for admission during the spring term to a university or institution of university rank, provided that the recognized head of the institution (or of the college in the case of Oxford, Cambridge, or any other university having constituent colleges) certifies to the Board of Education:

(a) That the student is in his opinion fully up to the standard of a past intermediate examination for a university degree, or in the case of an Oxford or Cambridge student, has such capacity and attainment that he might expect to obtain at least a third class in a final examination for an honors degree if he followed a degree course.

(b) That the circumstances of the student are such that without financial assistance he cannot at once enter upon the course proposed for him.

(c) That the institution is prepared to defer its demand for fees pending a definite award in the case.

Preference should, so far as possible, be given to those candidates who have seen the longest service.

Arrangements for Later Terms

2. The amount of the interim grant will not exceed £25 for the spring term.

3. The arrangements will, if necessary, be extended to the summer term, as well as to the spring term, and to students entering in the summer term, as well as to those entering now.

Preference in the summer term should as far as possible be given to those candidates who were not in a position to apply for admission in the spring term.

4. The interim grant will be treated as an installment in advance out of any definite award that may be made.

5. The acceptance of a student for an interim grant does not bind the Board of Education to make a further or definitive award, nor does the amount of the interim award bear any necessary relation to or prejudice the amount of a definitive award, which may vary according to individual circumstances, the necessary expenses of education and maintenance, and the value of other awards held by the student, from a comparatively small sum up to as much as £175 per annum for maintenance and £50 per annum for fees.

6. A candidate for an interim grant, who is otherwise eligible for assistance under the scheme, but is not considered by the head of an institution to satisfy the special conditions under which an interim grant can be made, or is unable to obtain admission to an institution immediately, will in no way be prejudiced when his application for assistance, made on Army Form Z. 15, or Navy Form S. 129, or such other form as may be appropriate, comes up for consideration.

Interim Grants

7. A candidate who desires to obtain and considers that he is eligible for, an interim grant under this arrangement must apply directly to the head of the institution which he desires to attend, furnishing such information as to his age, service with the forces, previous education, attainments, and capacity as will help in the consideration of his application. He must at the earliest possible moment, if he has not already done so, complete Army Form Z. 15, or Navy Form S. 129, following the directions therein contained. This form will be in due course considered with a view to a definitive award, but an interim grant can only be made as the result of direct application to and recommendation by the institution.

8. Heads of institutions who decide to accept students now under these interim arrangements should send their recommendations, accompanied by the certificates referred to in paragraph 1, to The Secretary, Board of Education, Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, London, S. W. 7.

The envelope should be marked "Service Student." It is requested that a separate application, stating the amount of the interim grant re-

commended, may be made for each student.

9. The above provisions apply to officers and men of like educational promise who have been demobilized from the forces, but such a candidate, having been recommended for an interim grant by the head of an institution, must immediately communicate with the Controller, Appointments Department, Hotel Windsor, London, S. W. 1, stating the facts. If, will, if necessary, be supplied with a D. O. form, which he must complete immediately. A demobilized candidate for an interim grant, who has already been registered with the Appointments Department, should so intimate when he makes this communication.

10. Candidates desiring assistance in order to be trained in professional, commercial, or industrial establishments, will, if still serving, make application to the Appointments Department on Army Form Z. 15, or Navy Form S. 129, following the directions therein contained. If demobilized, will apply for a D. O. form for the same purpose. The interim grant system is inapplicable to this type of training.

DROPPING LATIN IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario.—In anticipation of a conference of the universities of this Province, Dr. E. E. Braithwaite, president, and the faculty of Western University have had under discussion new educational standards, and have agreed to make the unanimous recommendation that students be permitted to matriculate, in certain cases, without having studied Latin. Dr. Braithwaite, discussing this and also referring to the preference of the new undergraduates at British universities for sciences and "moderns," says:

"There are indications that the same alterations that are affecting the universities in Great Britain will also have force here as a result of the war, viz., a far greater attention to science and modern languages. I hope, however, that this will not be accompanied by an almost wholesale desertion of the classics, such as is now reported to be taking place in England. This whole matter is at the present time under discussion by the universities of this Province.

"When we become accustomed to working in certain grooves, it is difficult for us to realize that a great change has been gradually creeping into the educational situation. In former times universities were mainly for those who were going into one of the four 'learned professions'—those of the teacher, the lawyer, the physician and the minister. But the university constituency is far wider than that now. We have also many new professions, many new subjects of study. Science, which has taken such a stride during the last half century, is sure to receive a far greater impetus than ever before the war. If we try to put all our students in the same mold, asking them to carry all these subjects, as we are doing to a considerable extent, they will gain a smattering of knowledge of many subjects but a thorough knowledge of none. Worst of all, the university by following such a method will fail in its principal purpose, which is to train its pupils to independent thinking."

"I believe that the classics should be maintained as before as an essential part of the training for many, such as those looking forward to the four traditional 'professions'; but that these should be the option of other subjects for university students whose vocations in life will be very different from any of these. We can scarcely claim that our scientists are not as well educated or as well trained as our other educated men.

"The faculty of the Western University after long discussion have finally reached a unanimous decision to recommend to the joint conference of the Ontario universities, soon to be held, that provision be made for a matriculation certificate to be issued in certain cases without making Latin compulsory, as it has been heretofore. It is not certain that any other arrangements will be agreed to by the other universities, as there is naturally a great conservatism among our educators in such matters.

"The fact is that in a democratic country," continues President Braithwaite, "we must have a larger body of well-educated people if democracy is to be made safe for the world. While the standards must not and cannot be lowered for this, we must awaken to such modifications as are properly made to attract as many as possible of our young people, as far as may be, along the pathway of the higher education."

Before his appointment as president of the Western University, Dr. Braithwaite was dean of the University of Calgary, Alberta. He has recently been invited to deliver the baccalaureate address on Commencement Sunday in June at Columbia University, New York, to quote from the invitation of President Nicholas Murray Butler, "as a bearer of a message of international comity and good will from our friends and allies in the Dominion of Canada."

TEACHERS' UNION IN ILLINOIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—A school teachers' union has been formed in Granite City, Ill., and is now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. It will affiliate at once with the Tri-City Trades and Labor Union. The announced purposes of the union are to better wage conditions for the teachers and better the facilities in the schoolrooms. The high school teachers, although eligible, have not become members.

RECIPROCITY WITH CHILE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California.—An important forward step in closer relations between the United States and South America should result from an agreement just concluded between a commission representing the government of Chile, and the University of California, whereby professors and teachers are to be yearly exchanged between Chile and the United States. The new agreement concerns all the educational institutions of this country, for the University of California is not to send members of her faculty only, but rather to act as an agent or clearing house to see that four instructors from the United States go yearly in return for four which the government of Chile, acting through its Department of Public Education, will send to the United States.

Instructors from the United States are to be chosen from university, technical, normal, and secondary schools. In fact, the Chilean commission is primarily interested in secondary education, and has requested that she receive instructors in the ratio of one university professor to three from technical and secondary schools. Of the four, one should be a normal school teacher, one a teacher of technical subjects such as agriculture, mechanical arts, or engineering, and at least one should be a woman in the ranks of secondary education.

Term of Service

As the Chilean school year begins in March, instructors are expected to arrive at that time. The term of service is to range from one to four years; each is to represent the institution from which he comes and to conform to the rules and regulations of the institution to which he is sent. Ample opportunity for research work is to be given, and a fair knowledge of the language will always be required. Ordinarily the appointment of the particular instructors is to be ratified a year in advance. Each institution sending an instructor will pay his full salary, with an allowance for traveling expenses, and in turn receive an instructor from Chile free of charge. In other words, the extra cost to any institution will be only the traveling expenses.

The government of Chile, who have taken the initiative in the new movement, have lately shown much interest in the educational system of the United States. Only last year it sent to this country Señor Enrique Molina to spend a year in studying American universities. Señor Molina is a professor of education and philosophy at the University of Chile, and is the prospective president of a new university to be established at Concepcion. He spent four months at the University of California, and is now at Columbia University.

Chilean Commission Appointed

Hardly had Señor Molina arrived, when a Chilean commission was appointed to study the educational systems in the United States, especially with a view to establishing a permanent interchange of professors and teachers. This commission, appointed by President Sanfuentes of Chile, consisted of Señor Pedro Aguirre, former Secretary of State in the Department of Public Education, and now a member of the House of Representatives; Mrs. Amanda Labarca, principal of the Liceum School of Santiago, and Señor Eduardo, principal of the Normal School of Santiago.

When this commission presented its plan to President Wheeler of the University of California, a committee on Spanish-American Relations was appointed, with Prof. C. E. Chapman, assistant professor of Hispanic American history, as chairman. The agreement for the permanent interchange with the University of California acting as the clearing house for the United States resulted.

The First Exchange

As its first exchange professor, the University of California has arranged to send Professor Chapman in the spring of 1920. Professor Chapman's choice rests upon the leading part he has played in furthering the interest of this university in Spanish history, and in maintaining closer relations with Spain and South America. He has written important books on Spain and South America not only, but was personally responsible for starting the Hispanic American Historical Review, and has recently been made a corresponding member of the Hispanic Society of America. Also, he was one of the two delegates representing the United States at the Congress of Bibliography and History, held at Buenos Aires in 1916, on the hundredth anniversary of Argentine independence.

That important results to the American continent will come from this new arrangement Professor Chapman believes is certain. "The permanent interchange of instructors will contribute generously to the awakening and maintenance of better international relations between the United States and Chile. One of the necessities of our national life now is a more thoroughgoing acquaintance with Hispanic America. This plan will improve our knowledge through the teaching capital it gives our own instructors and through contact of our students with the best minds of Chile. Much of Chile's present school system and intellectual life is taken from Germany and also from France."

Three of the four exchanges for the coming year remain to be placed. Universities and schools throughout the United States desiring to consider such an exchange are expected to communicate with the University of California.

THE HOME FORUM

On the Pleasures of Reading

In a rectorial address delivered at St. Andrews University in 1887, Mr. Balfour spoke "to the ordinary reader with ordinary capacities and ordinary leisure, to whom reading is, or ought to be, not a business but a pleasure; and my theme is the enjoyment, not the mark you, the improvement, nor the glory, nor the profit, but the enjoyment, which may be derived by such an one from books."

"The frame of mind in which the reader is constantly weighing the exact importance to the universe at large of each circumstance which the author presents to his notice is not one conducive to the true enjoyment of a picture whose effect depends upon a multitude of slight and seemingly insignificant touches, which impress the mind without remaining in the memory," he goes on to say toward the close of his address. "The best method of guarding against the danger of reading what is useless is to read only what is interesting. A truth which will seem a paradox to a whole class of readers, fitting objects of our commiseration, who may be often recognized by their habit of asking some adviser for a list of books, and then marking out a scheme of study in the course of which all are to be conscientiously perused. These unfortunate persons apparently read a book, principally with the object of getting to the end of it. . . . To begin a volume and not to finish it . . . would be to lose all the reward of their earlier self-denial by a lapse from virtue at the end. To skip, according to their literary code, is a species of cheating; it is a mode of obtaining credit for erudition on false pretences; a plan by which the advantages of learning are surreptitiously obtained by those who have not won them by honest toil. But all this is quite wrong. In matters literary, works have no saving efficacy. He has only half learnt the art of reading who has not added to it the even more refined accomplishments of skipping and of skimming; and the first step has hardly been taken in the direction of making literature a pleasure until interest in the subject, and not a desire to spare (so to speak) the author's feelings, or to accomplish an appointed task, is the prevailing motive of the reader."

"I am deliberately of the opinion," the speaker continues, "that it is the pleasures and not the profits, spiritual or temporal, of literature which most require to be preached in the ear of the ordinary reader. I hold, indeed, the faith that all such pleasures minister to the development of much that is best in man—mental and moral; but the charm is broken, and the object lost if the remote consequence is consciously pursued to the exclu-

sion of the immediate end. It will not, I suppose, be denied that the beauties of nature are at least as well qualified to minister to our higher needs as are the beauties of literature. Yet we do not say we are going to walk to the top of such and such a hill in order to drink in 'spiritual sustenance.' We say we are going to look at the view. And I am convinced that this, which is the natural and simple way of considering literature as well as nature, is also the true way. The habit of always requiring some reward for knowledge beyond the knowledge itself, be that reward some material prize or be it what is vaguely called self-improvement, is one with which I confess I have little sympathy, fostered though it is by the whole scheme of our modern education. Do not suppose that I desire the impossible. I would not if I could destroy the examination system. But there are times, I confess, when I feel tempted somewhat to vary the prayer of the poet, and to ask whether heaven has not reserved in pity to this much educating generation some peaceful desert of literature as yet unclaimed by the crammer or the coach; where it might be possible for the student to wander, even perhaps to stray, at his own pleasure; without finding every beauty labeled, every difficulty engineered, every nook surveyed, and a professional cicerone standing at every corner to guide each succeeding traveler along the same well-worn round. If such a wish were granted I would further ask that the domain of knowledge thus 'neutralized' should be the literature of our own country. I grant to the full that the systematic study of some literature must be a principal element in the education of youth. But why should that literature be our own? Why should we brush off the bloom and freshness from the works to which Englishmen and Scotsmen most naturally turn for refreshment, namely, those written in their own language?"

Leigh Hunt on Voltaire

"The writer who made the greatest impression on me was Voltaire," wrote Leigh Hunt in his autobiography. "I did not read French at that time, but I fell in with the best translation of some of his miscellaneous works; and I found in him not only the original of much which I had admired in the style and pleasantness of my favorite native authors, Goldsmith in particular (who adored him), but the most formidable antagonist of absurdities which the world has seen; a discloser of lights the most overwhelming, in flashes of wit, a destroyer of the strongholds of superstition, that were never to be built again, let the hour of renovation seem to look forth again as it might. I was transported with the gay courage and unquestionable humanity of this extraordinary person, and I soon caught the tone of his cunning implications and provoking turns. He did not frighten me. I never felt for a moment, young as I was, and Christianly brought up, that true religion would suffer at his hands. On the contrary, I had been bred up (in my home circles) to look for reforms in religion. I had been led to desire the best and gentlest form of unattended with threats and horrors, and if the school orthodoxy did not countenance such expectations, it took no pains to discountenance them. I had privately accustomed myself, of my own further motion, to doubt and reject every doctrine, and every statement of facts, that went counter to the plain precepts of love, and to the final happiness of all the creatures of God."

Therefore, to me, Voltaire was a putter-down of a great deal that was wrong, but of nothing that was right. I did not take him for a builder; neither did I feel that he knew much of the sanctuary which was inclosed in what he pulled down. He found a heap of rubbish pretending to be the shrine itself, and he set about denying its pretensions and abating it as a nuisance, without knowing, or considering (at least I thought so) what there remained of beauty and durability, to be disclosed on its demolition."

"He was the only man perhaps that ever existed who represented in his single person the entire character . . . of the nation in which he was born; of its whole history, past, present, and to come. . . . As he himself could not construct as well as he could pull down, so neither do his countrymen, with all the goodness and greatness among them, appear to be less truly represented by him in that particular than in others; but in pulling down he had the same vague desire of the best that could be set up; and when he was most thought to oppose Christianity itself, he only did it out of an impatient desire to see the law of love triumphant, and was only thought to be the adversary of its spirit, because his revilers knew nothing of it themselves."

"Voltaire, in an essay written by himself in the English language, has said of Milton, in a passage which would do honor to our best writers, that when the poet saw the 'Adamo' of Andreini at Florence, he 'pierced through the absurdity of the plot to the hidden majesty of the subject.' It may be said of himself, that he pierced through the conventional majesty of a great many subjects, to the hidden absurdity of the plot. He laid the axe to a heap of savage abuses; pulled the corner stones out of dungeons and inquisitions; bowed and mocked the most tyrannical absurdities out of countenance; and raised one prodigious peal of laughter at superstition, from Naples to the Baltic. He was the first man who got the power of opinion and common sense openly recognized as a reigning authority; and who made the acknowledgment of it a point of wit and cunning, even with those who had hitherto thought they had the world to themselves."



A street in Trau, Dalmatia

Left Behind at Trau

Trau is one of the little towns best worth seeing in all Dalmatia; but commercially the case is different, and only a few of the steamers stop there. We had chosen the Danubio partly for the very purpose of seeing Trau, and the time-table gave us a full hour there.

Trau, called by the Romans Traurium, . . . was one of the strongholds of Venice, as the towers, walls, and public buildings testify. It occupies the entire surface of a small island lying between a larger island, Bua, and the mainland. From every direction it presents a ravishingly picturesque appearance, both for the natural beauty of its situation and for its wonderful architecture. The traveler longs to walk through every street and examine every house, but he must devote special attention to the cathedral, the most interesting church in Dalmatia.

We were examining the quaint sculptures of its portal, when we heard a whistle; but as only a quarter of our hour had elapsed, we paid no attention. A few minutes later, however, our wandering course through the maze of narrow streets brought us unexpectedly back to the broad landing-place, where we saw the Danubio calmly sailing off through the raised drawbridge, and headed for Spalato, whose towers we could dimly see ten miles distant across the bay. We consulted our watches, our time-tables, and some of the natives; but there was no denying the fact that the Danubio had left us behind. We knew that she would remain at Spalato until six in the morning, and so we prepared to spend the night in catching up with her.

We had observed a plaintive horse drawing an antique carriage, and, thinking our stars that we had not been left on some inaccessible island where no steamer would touch for a week, we set out vaguely for the distant railroad station. The driver thought there might be a train that night, though he could not be sure, and he thought we might catch it. The drive along the shore, among seven little villages called Sette Castelli, is one of the most beautiful in Dalmatia, and this we could appreciate in the twilight. After driving several miles on the main road toward Spalato—the entire distance would have been over twenty miles—we turned inland, and began to climb the foothills toward an apparently impassable wall of mountains. The darkness was now intense as we drove through a thick forest, and no railroad in sight. Finally, however, we drew up at the little station on the mountain side and learned that the train would arrive in a few minutes. After paying for the carriage, we had just enough change in our pockets for third-class tickets to Spalato—and there we arrived about nine o'clock. We tried to walk aboard the Danubio as if nothing had happened, but Captain Gopovich saw us.

"Aren't you the two who were left behind at Trau? Yes? Well, how did you get here? By train? Ah, yes; the train! But I whistled before I started. The time-table? Oh, we never bother about the time-table except when we leave the big ports. Yes, tomorrow

morning at six." May this experience warn other travelers to keep an eye on the boat when visiting some too tempting Dalmatian city.—Kenneth McKenzie in National Geographic Magazine.

On the Road to Tchi-Li

I sit by the wayside on a fallen tree, and gaze along the road that stretches before me to Tchi-Li.

This morning the blue satin of my shoes glistened like steel, and one could see the black-embroidered traceries; but now my shoes are covered with dust.

When I set out the sun was laughing in the sky, the butterflies hovered around me, and I counted the white daisies, scattered through the grass like handfuls of pearls.

It is evening now, and there are no daisies. Swallows dart by swiftly at my feet; crows are calling each other to rest, and laborers are entering the villages near by, with their platts wrapped round their heads.

But for me there are many miles to go; I will compose a poem.

As full of sadness as my lonely heart, and with a rhythm so difficult that the road to Tchi-Li will seem too short. —Tin-Tun-Ling.

Trees of the Sierras

They march along the water-courses, they climb up sheer precipices in staggering files, trooping in the passes; across the smooth meadow spaces they look arma, they await the word of command. By a very little observation they are seen to be ranged in orderly companies. Here a warm current of air traveling steadily from the superheated valleys carries the human life zone higher, there a defiant bony ridge drops it a few thousand feet, but the relative arrangement of species does not greatly vary. The broad oaks like reverend grandfathers, from the foothills as the procession goes by, they follow as far as the gates of the mountain. All the lower cañons are full of a rabble of deciduous trees, chinquapins, scrub oak, madrone, full of gay lilac, dogwood, azaleas, flaunting lupines, monkshood, columbine.

The gray nut-pine, wide-branched, unserviceable, opens the ranks of conifers. Then the long-leaved pines begin, ponderosa, Coulteri, and the slender, arrowy, fire-resisting attenuata. On the western slope, increasing as they go northward, the redwood holds all the open country, but it is no climber like monticola, the largest of all true pines, the captain of the Sierra forests. The first usurp the water-borders, and the low moraines; clannish, incommunicable, they seem to find it worth while to grow unless they grow stately. Above all these range the thin-barked pines, the lodgepole, Douglas spruce, libocedrus, and hardy junipers in windy passes. About the meadows and lake borders the quaking asps push like children between the knees along the line; and highest, most persistent, the creeping-

limbed, wind-depressed white-barked pine, under whose matted boughs the wild sheep feed.

The trees have each their own voice—a degree of flexibility or length of needles upon which the wind harps to produce its characteristic note. The traveler in the dark of mountain night knows his way among them as by the street cries of his city. The creaking of the first, the south of the long-leaved pines, the whispering whistle of the lodgepole pine, the delicate frou-frou of the redwoods in a wind, these come out for him in the darkness with the night scent of the moth-flowered flowers. But there is one tree that for the footer in the mountain trails is voiceless; it speaks, no doubt, but it speaks only to the austere mountain heads, to the mindful winds and watching stars. It speaks as men speak to one another and are not heard by the little ants crawling over their boots. This is the "big tree," the Sequoia. In something less than a score of forest patches about the rim of the Twin Valleys, the Sequoia abides, out of some possible pre-glacial period, out of some past of which nothing is left to us but the fading memory of the "giants in those days." The age of individual big trees can be computed in terms of human history. There are evidences written in the rings of these that they endured the drought which made the famine in the days of Ahab the King, against which Elijah prayed. These are growing trees whose seeds are fertile.

One might make a very dramatic collocation of the rise and fall of empires against the life period of a single Sequoia, and that would be easier than to transcribe by mere phrases the impression of one of these green towers of silence on the sense. Single and deeply corrugated as a Corinthian column, with only a lightly branched crown for a capital, they spire for five thousand years or so, and then the leaf-crown becomes rounded to a dome in which the winds breed. Warm days of spring, their young zephyrs come fluttering down the deep wells of shade to shake the saplings of a hundred years. In summer the fine-leaved foliage catches the sun like spray, diffusing vaporous blues; but the majesty of their gigantic trunks is incommunicable. After a while the stifling sense of awe breaks, and you go on with your small affairs as children will so on playing even in the royal presence.

The name Sequoia is one of the few cheering notes among our habitual botanical stupidities—an attempt to express quality as it is humanly measured in a name. There was once an American Cadmus, Sequoyah, a Cherokee, who invented an Indian alphabet and taught his tribe to read. Seeing them outnumbered in their own territory, he started west with the idea of founding a great Indian empire. He was last seen trailing north across the desert and was heard of no more. Tradition has it that he reached the forest of the upper Kern River and gave the trees his name. At least no botanist with his nose in a book has usurped it. —Mary Austin, in "California."

National Faults
The guilt of every national sin comes built to the voter in a fraction, the common denominator of which is several millions.—Lowell.

The Exercise of Devotion

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHOEVER invented the expression, devotional exercises, probably said a great deal more than he knew, for, of course, devotional exercises can really mean nothing else than the exercise of devotion. As soon, however, as we have inverted this expression we find that we have made a discovery for the meaning of the words, devotional exercises, as commonly accepted, will not fit the inverted expression at all, if we desire to retain the excellent meaning which the Bible and the dictionaries have given to the word devotion.

In Leviticus, for instance, we are told that "every devoted thing is most holy unto the Lord," and our dictionaries tell us that the root idea of "devote" is "complete mental consecration" or "the consecration of the entire mind to God and His worship." (Century.) As generally accepted, however, devotional exercises, ostensibly for the purpose of honoring God, have reference only to the various ceremonies practiced in conformity with the dogmas or rituals of different religious denominations. They refer to outward forms and are consequently material and not spiritual. When, however, the true meaning of devotion is apprehended, it will be seen that it has to do only with that which is spiritual and not with the material.

That devotion to God must necessarily be exercised if we desire to make spiritual progress is so universally conceded that it needs only to be mentioned in order to be agreed to. It is also agreed that the right kind of devotion will magnify Deity. The Psalmist says: "Let all those that seek thee rejoice and be glad in thee; and let such as love thy salvation say continually, Let God be magnified." Now, magnifying God will follow quite naturally when we learn how to deny the seeming reality given to matter by the corporeal senses, that is, when we refuse to magnify matter instead of Spirit. To this end we need Christian Science, for Christian Science alone teaches how and why to deny matter, thereby magnifying God, good. Right here, however, is where the so-called devotional exercises, based more or less upon a belief that matter is real, fail to be inspiring, for, logically, so long as we are willing to account matter as real, we are, without a shadow of a doubt, magnifying matter instead of Spirit. God, and it does not make a particle of difference how much we may claim to believe in God. The acknowledgment, therefore, of the unreality of matter, is the very first and next to the most important step in magnifying God, good, and thus exercising a true devotion.

It follows, then, that the exercise of devotion does not concern itself very much about either the inside or the outside of a material structure or about ceremonies. It is entirely a thing of spiritual understanding or of the right and scientific thought about God and man. It is the result of Truth's eternal urging,—the groaning, as Paul has said, of Spirit, which cannot be uttered. "The demands of God," we read on page 182 of Science and Health, "appeal to thought only; but the claims of mortality, and what are termed laws of nature, appertain to matter." It is certain, then, that true devotion is the yielding to the demand of God or divine Love to think righteously. It is Mind's demand on man to commune with Love or with Spirit, to get, as it were, the viewpoint of divine Principle. The exercise of devotion, then, is seen to be a constant communion in thought with God which makes us more and more like God. This is not a toilsome task, but a natural and uplifting one, if done in sincerity and truth. "All Christian faith, hope, and prayer, all devout desire," says Mary Baker Eddy, "virtually petition, Make me the image and likeness of divine Love." (Message for 1902, p. 6.)

Now, if the lives of our ancient worthies and prophets mean anything, and especially if the life of Christ Jesus exemplifies anything, their ideal is this unbroken communion in thought with God, Spirit. This, of course, is not a matter of surprise to us, for we do not live according to our understanding, or in our consciousness? Our experiences show us conclusively that we are either the masters of a material selfhood or its slave. Masters we cannot be until instructed by Christian Science, for mortal mind does not know how to avoid its own ills.

Our thoughts, then, should mean much to us and be subject to proper watchfulness, for sooner or later the effects of them will be seen in our lives. When, therefore, we learn in Science to go to the true source and substance of all right ideas, that is, to Spirit or divine Mind, there to find all things that are true, we are exercising the true devotion and consecration that invariably leads away from matter and material selfhood into Spirit, even to the wonderful revelation of man's sonship with God. Is it anything else than just a natural sequence to this right understanding, this true devotion, that sickness and sin are healed and Christ Jesus' assurance given unto us, as to a "certain man" in John's Gospel, "Thou art made whole?"

So it easily follows that the exercise of true devotion is just as continuous as is the demand for understanding. It is just Christian Science lived in thought and deed. Our great Master indicated plainly that our thought must be correct, that is, loving and forgiving, if we are to be credited with true devotion, for he

said: "If thou bring thy gift to the altar, and there rememberest that thy brother hath ought against thee; leave there thy gift before the altar, and go thy way; first be reconciled to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift."

Since the exercise of devotion, therefore, is in all cases the exercise of an understanding of Christian Science, then it is also plain that we can begin this true devotion here and now, even at this very moment. If we do this we may be sure that the right results, the "signs," will follow. In Christian Science it is a rule that right devotion brings the right result. This proves that we have found the presence of God to be with us, thus needing no other or outward devotional exercise. "If Christ, Truth, has come to us in demonstration," says Mrs. Eddy, on page 34 of Science and Health, "no other commemoration is requisite, for demonstration is Immanuel, or God with us; and if a friend be with us, why need we memorials of that friend?"

April

April, April, child of mirth
And sorrow, sweetest face on earth!
Oh! but to name thee fills my ears
With songs, mine eyes with pleasant tears.

Thou' others change, thou wilt not change;
But, always something swift and strange.

Like shadows followed by the sun,
From thee across my heart shall run;
While the tender breath from thee
Sheds life o'er turf and forest tree,
Pours love-notes thro' the valleys lone.

And brings me back the swallow down,
To pale, sad grief thy presence seems
A shape of light in mist of dreams.

Thou singest in the ears of Joy;
He shakes his locks, th' enchanted boy;
And the clouds soar up, and pile
The vast with silver hill and isle.

Or under golden arches run
Great rivers pouring from the sun.
 Ofttimes I mark thee stepping thro'
The mist, thy fair hair strung with dew.

Or by the great stair of the dawn
Come down by river, croft, and lawn,
Thy sun—and cloud—inwoven vest
Rippling its skirts from east to west,
And glancing on the breeze and light,
Dash the wild flowers left and right.

Off thy mavis, blithe and boon,
Cheers the morn and afternoon
With happy melodies, that seem
To turn to sound the sunny beam;
Or the nightingale apart
Flashes from his human heart,
Like earth-born lightning, ceaselessly,
Anguish, Hope, and Victory.

—Frederick Tennyson.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1919

EDITORIALS

The Debate as Clarifier

GREAT public questions like the question whether the United States shall endorse the project of a League of Nations are not, as a rule, settled offhand by a debate, however ably conducted, in any one public hall or before a single popular audience. Yet there can be no doubt that thousands of the people of the United States are now measurably nearer a definite opinion regarding the advisability of entering upon a League of Nations than they were before the Boston debate of Wednesday evening. Two such speakers as United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University cannot set themselves seriously to discuss the intent and purport of a document like the proposed Paris covenant without contributing some enlightenment. And this debate, pitting against the opinions of a senator rich in practical experience of public affairs in state and national capitals and particularly well versed in foreign relations, the views of an educator who has long been a student and teacher of government and an expert on the subject of constitutional and international law, has already begun to have its proper effect in the direction of clarification.

This is not equivalent to saying that the debate was "won" by either Senator Lodge or President Lowell. No judges formally checked the points scored by either one against the other, and there was no formal award of victory. In respect to a definite decision in the contest of the evening everything was left to those who followed the discussion as hearers or readers, and it is safe to say that the attempt of individuals to determine who had the best of it, in Symphony Hall, since the meeting there, has already resulted in a widespread debating of the subject matter and the issues such as no three-hour platform discussion could ever have been made to include. And after all, it is doubtful if any more formal attempt to judge the debate on technical points could have served a good purpose. For it became clear as the discussion proceeded that the difference between the protagonists was not so obviously a difference of intention as it was a difference in emphasis. They approached the subject with a common wish to secure the world against war, but whereas for one the main problem was the problem of how to maintain for the United States its national rights and privileges in spite of proposed international activities and duties, for the other the principal thing was that the United States should go forward into the larger life of a world community, seeking to maintain its traditional freedom and immunity by helping to make such freedom and immunity universal. Senator Lodge confessed that he was for a union of nations that would tend to secure the world against war, provided that it would bring no injury or injustice to the United States. President Lowell was in favor of the covenant as now outlined, but recognized the necessity of having the text cleared of ambiguities. Thus it appeared that the Senator, while nominally opposed to the League plan as now drafted, was largely in agreement with his opponent in the purpose to further the plan as a means of preventing war; whereas President Lowell, nominally in favor of the League plan, was in complete agreement with Senator Lodge on the point that the present draft must be revised.

Senator Lodge would have the revision clear up such points as the doubt as to whether the Executive Council, provided for in the League plan, shall make its decisions through the vote of a mere majority of its members. He would have a larger reservation of the Monroe Doctrine in order to preserve its present bearing with respect to the United States. He would have the draft exclude from the jurisdiction of the League such questions as the tariff regulations and the character of immigration. He would have it define ways and means for the peaceful withdrawal of a member nation without injury to the cause. He would insist on a clear setting forth of the conditions, if any, on which a nation like the United States might be required to serve as mandatory for nations of the other hemisphere, such as Armenia or Syria. Most of all he would have the American people consider whether they are ready to accept what he considers the most important section, Article X, pledging the nation to guarantee the political independence and territorial integrity of every member nation in the League.

President Lowell's reasons for favoring revision imply no such doubts as those of the Senator. He sees in the present form of the draft merely an evidence of open diplomacy, an unprecedented effort to secure discussion and constructive criticism of a world document at a time when it is still in the formative stage. To him the main purpose evidenced by the draft is the prevention of war, and the points now covered by the draft are the minimum of what such a league can be organized to do if it is to be in any way effective in preventing war. As he puts it, the powers of the Executive Council of the League are not to be feared, since they are, in all important considerations, confined to mere advice or recommendation, in the strict sense of those terms; in the same way, the powers assigned to the body of delegates amount to practically nothing excepting the power to discuss. He sees in the covenant an agreement by the nations to undertake, automatically, definitely prescribed war-preventing acts whenever the facts indicate that war is impending, and the representative bodies provided by the covenant as largely concerned with determining and announcing the facts. To Mr. Lowell there is little to fear in the shape of any unwelcome impositions upon a member nation, simply because the appearance of a purpose to impose upon a nation in such a manner would automatically set in motion the whole machinery of the League and bring about a correction before any untoward results could obtain.

So the issue stands forth more clearly. Truly, as the Senator says, the terms of this covenant must be consid-

ered with the utmost of sagacity and circumspection. But if it be made clear that the ideals of the American form of government are not to be impaired or endangered by the adoption of the League plan, then the United States can hardly hesitate to go forward with the project, to the end that the freedom developed under its century-old experiment in democracy may be offered also to those older countries that are now seeking to clear themselves from autocratic domination.

The Greatest Suffrage Convention

FOR several reasons, the gathering of equal suffragists which begins in St. Louis, Missouri, tomorrow, will be the most important ever held in the United States. In the fifty years during which the banner of women's rights has been upheld in the country by a succession of able and courageous advocates and champions, the cause has never before been so strong or so near success as it is now. This is the jubilee year of equal suffrage, and there is reason for believing that it will go down in history as also the equal suffrage victory year. In recent tests of strength in the Senate, which body alone of late has stood in the way of submission to the states of the so-called Susan B. Anthony amendment to the federal Constitution, a favorable change in the vote of one senator, or, at the most, of two, would have meant the triumphant culmination of the devoted and untiring labor of hundreds of able women during half a century. As in the case of prohibition, there has for years been little doubt as to how the legislatures of the forty-eight states would line up with regard to ratification. It was only necessary to submit the prohibition amendment to prove that the Nation was overwhelmingly in favor of it; the submission to the states of the Susan B. Anthony amendment will, judging by all present indications, result in its speedy ratification.

In the very necessity of the situation it would seem that the Sixty-Sixth Congress must be summoned to assemble before the spring is over. Many more urgent questions will, no doubt, have precedence over the suffrage amendment, but it is only reasonable to assume that before the extra session is many weeks old the Senate will once more be called upon to deal with the resolution to submit this question. There is less doubt concerning the result now than there has been at any time in the past.

The St. Louis convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, therefore, will be held at a most important juncture in the history of the cause. Tomorrow will be given over to the meeting of the board of directors, to committee meetings, and to general preliminary work, and on Monday the convention proper will be opened, to continue throughout the week. Following the address from the chair, perhaps the report to be submitted by Mrs. Maud Wood Park, congressional chairman of the association, will have deepest and most immediate interest for a majority of the delegates; for it should, and it is the understanding that it will, without revealing everything, indicate with some precision what may be expected from the next test vote in the Senate. A belief, amounting almost to a conviction, exists that the necessary two-thirds of the senators will have been pledged, if they are not pledged already, to vote for submission. Such assurance of success will be given, at all events so it is predicted by those who have knowledge of the congressional committee's activities, that the convention will be able to proceed confidently with the transaction of other business, of great consequence not only to the women of the association, but to American women generally.

One of the most ambitious undertakings of this convention will be the formulation of plans for the organization of a league of women voters. It is designed that the members of this league shall be non-partisan in politics. The primary purpose of the league will be to advance the interests of suffrage, especially to use the vote in opposing those who oppose, and in supporting those who support, the federal amendment. But with this issue out of the way, the object will be to promote, at the polls, in the legislatures, and in Congress, all measures designed to advance the political status of women until, in fact as well as in name, it shall be equal to the status of men. There will be other questions of moment, as, for example, the advancement of child welfare, woman's work in the domain of social reform, in the betterment of election methods, and in bringing about a clearer and more just recognition of women's rights in the law courts. Throughout the duration of the gathering, it may be taken for granted, a great deal of thought, and, perhaps, no little discussion, will be given to the probable attitude of organized women voters toward the campaign of 1920, in the event that, in the meantime, submission shall have been won.

Air Achievements and Prospects

THE statement made in the British House of Commons, recently, by Major-General Seely, Undersecretary of State for Air, as to the recent achievements and future prospects of aviation, marked a definite period in the short but brilliant history of aeronautics. It was the first general review by a responsible minister since the war, and seemed to signalize with curious definiteness the great diversion of all the vast war activities in this field to the developments of peace. General Seely's statement certainly lost nothing in effect from its purely official character. In this particular instance, statistics needed no adornment to make them interesting. When the Undersecretary declared, for instance, that whereas in 1914 there were six air squadrons, when the armistice was signed there were 200, and that the peace foundation of the air force had been provisionally fixed at 5300 officers, 54,000 men, and 102 squadrons, the extent to which this new arm had grown was easily appreciated.

General Seely, however, quickly left the purely military side of the matter, and went on to tell of the tremendous developments in aviation for civil purposes. In this connection, perhaps the most interesting part of his statement was that wherein he dwelt upon the great changes

which the aeroplane was likely to bring about in the East and the Mid-East. As he very justly pointed out, it is there that air power is at its greatest demand, and it is there that air development is likely to have its greatest future. Thus a British political officer in the Baghdad region can carry out in two days, by means of an aeroplane, inspections which, before the advent of the air machine, would have taken him two months, at least. Everywhere, in fact, an ideal climate for flying, a climate devoid of mists and fogs, and generally dependable to an extraordinary degree, is resulting, in rapid development; so much so that one of the worst-served regions of the world, in the matter of rapid transport, is being transformed into one of the best. Air traveling, General Seely insisted, might here be made profitable, even immediately, for all kinds of materials and samples, whilst the possibilities of the aeroplane as a mail carrier were being rapidly and energetically exploited.

Indeed, one of the remarkable features about aviation, today, is the extraordinary way in which achievement is always fast upon the heels of proposal. It was only the other day that the world first heard of the idea of carrying mails from Cairo to India through the air, or from Cairo to the Cape, but in his recent statement in the House of Commons, General Seely was able to report that the whole aerial route from Cairo to Karachi and from Cairo to Cape Town had already been surveyed, and that three parties were "even now in Africa choosing aerodromes and planning the opening of the route."

It was the same when General Seely came to the question of machines. He had hardly told of the great seaplane, already completed, which could carry 13,000 pounds and travel at the rate of 100 miles an hour, before he launched into a description of a yet greater one, now being built, to carry 20,000 pounds, and he concluded by hinting at the early advent of "an entirely novel type with a speed hitherto undreamed of and qualities not yet seen." There were many other interesting statements in General Seely's speech, but they all told the same story, a story of progress in invention and development, with which the builders were evidently finding it hard to keep pace.

The Channel Tunnel

THE statement made in the British House of Commons, a few days ago, by Mr. Bonar Law to the effect that "the possibility of a tunnel under the English Channel to France" was "being considered by the government amongst its after-the-war projects," and that he was discussing the matter with the Prime Minister "as a means for finding employment for discharged soldiers," definitely proclaimed the fact that the Channel Tunnel scheme was "up" once more. That, of course, is the special property of the Channel Tunnel scheme. It has been engaged in making entrances and exits on the field of possibilities in Great Britain for well nigh one hundred years. Every decade, at least, it has ranked for a time amongst the first subjects discussed on both sides of the Channel, whilst few questions in the course of their history have been debated with more vigor by those in favor and those against.

The opposition, it is true, has mostly come, and that for obvious reasons, from the British side. Nevertheless it is on the British side, too, that the scheme has received a large measure of its most practical support, and now appearances would seem to indicate that it is the British Government that will ultimately take the matter in hand. True, the scheme for a Channel ferry is still a dangerous rival, and Mr. Bonar Law was careful to explain to the House that the relative merits of the ferry and the tunnel would be carefully considered before any action was taken. The hopes of those who favor the tunnel are, however, running high. These people probably regard it as being now only a question of which of the hundred and one schemes already put forward will be adopted.

Certainly these schemes have been both many and various. From the time when the French mining engineer, Mathieu, first broached the idea of a tunnel to Napoleon, down to the present day the history of the enterprise is a tribute to human ingenuity. There was, for instance, the Frenchman, J. A. Thomé de Gamond, really the father of the scheme as a practical proposal, who, in 1850, submitted his plans to Napoleon III. De Gamond alone launched three separate schemes: a tube lying at the bottom of the sea; a ferry service between two immense piers, built out from the land on either shore; and a bridge to cover the whole distance. Some ten years later, de Gamond joined forces with the English engineer, William Low, and later on these two were joined by Sir James Brunles and Sir John Hawkshaw, when borings were actually made at St. Margaret's Bay and near Sangatte. That was in 1866. Two years later the engineers reported that the tunnel could be made; that it would take about ten years to complete, and would cost about £10,000,000. The French Government went so far as to appoint a commission to inquire into the matter, and the commission went so far as to report favorably on the project, but as it declined to recommend a grant of money nothing practical came of it.

About this time, however, there descended upon the market a veritable flood of new proposals. Now it was a great iron tube in short sections, and now a great iron tube in long sections. Another proposal was for a bridge calling for 190 towers, 500 feet apart, and rising to a height of some 500 feet above the water. So it went on. Then after the Franco-Prussian war, the matter was advanced a step when the British and French governments appointed a joint commission to go into the question, after the British Government had declared that it had "no objection in principle" to the plan, and, next year, the Channel Tunnel Company was empowered to undertake some preliminary investigations at St. Margaret's Bay. The question was now very much "up," and within the next few years much money was expended; rival companies were formed, and many investigations were made. Suddenly it all came to an end when a joint select committee of the House of Commons and the House of Lords reported that it was "inexpedient that Parliamentary sanction should be given to a submarine communication between England and France." Other projects, however,

persisted. The idea of a bridge came into prominence again, then that of the ferry once more, and then, in 1907, that of the tunnel once again. Just before the war, the Channel Tunnel had another tremendous period of prominence, and now it is "up" once again, and apparently to more purpose than ever.

Notes and Comments

IT WILL be interesting to note the effect of the Sinn Feiners' proficiency in escaping from jails upon outdoor sports in Ireland. So long as Sinn Feiners remained in "durance vile" without a trial, their comrades had placed an official ban upon certain traditional sports, by reason of which the Earl of Fingall abruptly terminated the season for the Meath hounds, and Isaak Bell, who was innocent of all political ideas in accepting the mastership of the Kilkenny foxhounds, some years ago, resigned his office the moment he found his hounds thus involved in the political turmoil. But, as prison doors no longer restrain the politicians, it would seem common justice that the kennel door should likewise be opened to the hounds.

A NEW device seems to promise much for the further protection of ships along the coasts. A vocal lighthouse has been made near Newport, Rhode Island, by fitting Point Judith Light with a phonograph and megaphone apparatus operated by electricity. At regular intervals the lighthouse names itself, and ships at sea, if they are equipped to receive the message, can hear the name: "Point Judith Light." If the vessel comes within two miles of the lighthouse it may hear the additional warning: "You're getting closer. Keep off."

TRUTH

When thoughts, like hosts encamping, seem to be
Each raising a new standard urgently,
While slogans clamor of such varied sound,
Confusion fills all consciousness around,
There rings one trumpet-call, high, piercing clear,
To rally Israel from doubt and fear:
Above the strife and Babel, winging free—
"One God, one Mind, rules all reality."

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THOROUGHGOING patriotism, it is predicted by one who knows the isolated community in the Ozark Mountains where the young man for sometime successfully resisted the draft, will hereafter be the rule in that part of North Arkansas. The young mountaineers took to the hills, where it would have required a serious military campaign to have captured them, and defied the law until they were finally persuaded by a diplomatic government official to disarm and give themselves up. Ignorance was responsible. The service that took them out of the mountains gave to them their first knowledge of how people live and think in other parts of the country. Those who have already come back have brought new standards of living, and nobody need fear that the mountain community will again fail to stand with the nation.

AN INTERESTING subject for somebody to analyze would be the relation of newspaper reading to the creation of many things now taken for granted, but unknown before newspapers became universal. England's famous Victoria Cross, for example, may plausibly have come into being, sixty-three years ago, because the development of newspapers made it possible for the British public to realize, as it had never so widely realized before the Crimean War, the heroism of private soldiers and sailors. With this realization went also the influence of newspapers as an expression of public opinion. At any rate, the Victoria Cross was instituted because the public felt strongly that heroism should be honored irrespective of rank, and before the era of newspapers and war correspondents one looks in vain for any such feeling.

IN THE Pennsylvania House of Representatives, a bill requiring that legal advertisements, to be entirely legal, should be printed only in newspapers or journals printed in the English language, was defeated a few days ago by a vote of 100 ayes to 67 nays. The bill, to pass, should have had at least 104 votes, but only 167 of the 207 members responded to the roll call. This latter fact constitutes a new and another strong reason why English should be made the legal, and the only legal, language of the United States. Pennsylvania is not the only State in the American Union where a certain type of politician is constantly afraid he may in some way offend voters who will not take the trouble to learn to read the language of the country.

THE United States Government recently brought over from the war zone the helmets once worn by 85,000 German soldiers. They were taken from prisoners. The purpose of bringing these contrivances into the country was to increase the interest of the public in the coming Victory loan. It was the original intention to hand them over without ceremony or consideration, to Frank R. Wilson, publicity director of the loan. But it was found that the law would not permit this. Ceremony might be dispensed with, but there must be consideration, as the government is forbidden by statute from giving away anything it possesses. As a consequence, Mr. Wilson was forced to pay one dollar for the whole number of helmets. After all, there is nothing like strict compliance with the law, except, perhaps, strict regard for efficiency, even when dealing with German helmets that have gone out of style.

Now that the Venus of Milo, back from Toulouse, whither she went on an indefinite visit, four years ago last August, is at home in the Louvre, she is entertaining a more cosmopolitan company of guests than has ever before thronged the galleries of that famous museum. Among those present are soldiers and civilians of all the allied nations. Her flight from Paris adds another notable episode, but her whole eventful history, from about the Fourth Century B.C., when she is held to have been sculptured, to 1820, when she was found by a farmer in the island of Melos, can apparently never be written. It must remain problematical, like the much-discussed question as to what she was doing with her hands.